

RAND BROS., Real Estate Brokers.
VANCOUVER PROPERTY.
LATEST QUOTATIONS.
OFFICES: Victoria, Vancouver & New Westminster

The Daily Colonist.

WE'RE GOING TO FAIL.
The failure to which we refer is our inability to answer all the questions as to "why" and "how" we can afford to sell our Goods at such ridiculously low prices. But never mind the "wherefore," we can save you money on everything you buy from us, and you are sure to be more than satisfied with our results.
A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor and Clothier.

VOL. LVIII--NO. 18. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1887. TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

Hudson's Bay Company.
A Supply of CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S CLUB SODA
JUST RECEIVED; ALSO OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Caliope, Picador, Oscar Y Amanda, Intimidat, Henry Clay, Manuel Garcia.
Sole Agents for the following DOMESTIC CIGARS: Leader, La Re Gloria, Arabia, Bayadera, Carissima.
Also for DUKE'S CAMBO CIGARETTES and LEMP'S ST. LOUIS BEER.
feb14-1v

Fine Building and Garden Land
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT,
In Lots of One Acre and upwards, on the Victoria Arm, Craigflower Road, Esquimalt Road, &c., between Victoria and Esquimalt.
Apply to H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co., } Real Estate
ALLSOP & MASON, } Agents,
LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO. } Government St.
Or to A. MUNRO, Hudson's Bay Company's Office, apr30-6m
Victoria, B. C., April 30th, 1887.

WHISKIES.
THE CELEBRATED
JOHN JAMESON WHISKY
Realizes the Highest Price in the
IRISH WHISKY MARKET
—MANUFACTURED ONLY BY—
JOHN JAMESON & SON,
THIS LABEL IS WATERMARKED
JOHN JAMESON & SON.
Established J.J. & S. A.D. 1780.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
(BOW ST. DISTILLERY, DUBLIN)
DUBLIN WHISKY.
Who are not connected with any other Distillery.
Can be obtained in Bulk or Bottle (One Two or Three Stars), by all Dealers from their
SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
Chas. Day & Co.,
17 Water Lane, LONDON
mark-12-10m

JOHN JAMESON & SON,
BOW ST. DISTILLERY, DUBLIN
Who are not connected with any other Distillery.
Can be obtained in Bulk or Bottle (One Two or Three Stars), by all Dealers from their
SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS
Chas. Day & Co.,
17 Water Lane, LONDON
mark-12-10m

WANTED—A man to take charge of a Grocery Store. Apply to
C. E. WIGHTMAN,
Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets,
Victoria, B. C., June 18th, 1887. je19-1m

LIFE ASSURANCE CANVASSER.
WANTED by an old established and popular Life Assurance Company, a gentleman of good address to sell its business in this city. The Company has low rates of premiums and the most attractive classes of Policies, and offers excellent inducements to a canvasser. Address Life Assurance Agent, COLONIST OFFICE. je25-2w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
FIRST-CLASS COOK. Steady, Respectable, middle-aged person for Housekeeper. Two good Waiters, experienced, male or female. Good Stevedore, reliable and experienced. Good Wagon will be paid and first class references required in every case. Apply to
JOHN R. BROWN,
St. Alice Hotel,
Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.
je21

WANTED.
100 CHOPPERS AND GRADERS
To Work on the Seattle and Lake Shore Railway.
Apply to
THOS. EARLE & CO.,
Seattle. jun2-1f

TO AGENTS
THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 16 and 18 Front St., East, TORONTO, get up the best and most complete assortment of Sewing Machine and Best Sewing Machine in America. Send 25 cents for Sample of Sewing Machine. Dealers send when stamps are enclosed for reply.

Don't worry if you are out of employment. Write to Mr. Kowdy, 11 Wellington St. East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply. my13-6m-dw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS, PORTIONS OF NUR
sery grounds of H. Mitchell, Stocked with bearing fruit trees. Apply to
H. MITCHELL,
Melrose Street.
je17-1m

CORRIG SCHOOL.
SPECIAL SUMMER CLASSES WILL BE opened on MONDAY, July 18th, and continue until August 30th. This will be an excellent opportunity for former pupils and others to receive instruction in special subjects. je28-1m

ROBT. LIPSETT,
Real Estate, Financial
AND MINING BROKER.
TROUTNE ALLEY, - - VICTORIA, B. C.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED je18-6m

Send 35c, 50c, or \$1.00 for SAMPLE PAIR of
ATHLETIC SUSPENDERS.
The Most Comfortable Brace.
25c NO STRAIN ON THE THROAT OR SHOULDERS. 50c
Macfarlane & Patterson, MONTREAL
apr17-3m-dw

JUBILEE PAINTINGS.
Just received a large assortment of Mouldings, Oil Paintings and Chromos and Frames.
ANDERSON & HASTIE, 205 Fort Street.
my3-3m

CAPITAL NEWS.
Final Jottings of the Doings in and Around the Parliament Buildings.
Prorogation—A Short Session—Railway Subsidies—Shuswap and Okanagan—Immigration Matters—Departmental Reorganization—Revising Officers Remuneration.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]
OTTAWA, June 24.—The first session of the fifth parliament of Canada is a thing of the past. During the four working days this week more business was put through than in the first four weeks of the session. It is a matter for regret that just at the tail end of the session of parliament our legislators should suddenly become animated with a desire to do some work. Of course, I do not mean to say that the members have been lax in their duties; they have had plenty to do, what with committee work and the sittings of the house. But it is a serious cause of complaint that an important government proposal, such as the railway resolutions, should not be brought down until a late period when there is little time to discuss them in the way that they should be discussed. However, it is no use grumbling now, parliament is prorogued and the members have scattered to the four winds of heaven.
THE SHUSWAP AND OKANAGON.
Talking of the railway resolutions reminds me that British Columbia has been rather unfairly dealt with this year, but I suppose your people will be able to console themselves with the old adage "Better luck next time. Mr. Mara, yesterday, in an excellent speech voiced the sentiment of British Columbia on this matter. He expressed regret that the claims of the Shuswap and Okanagan company had been overlooked and urged that the claims of that company should be the first, next year, to receive the consideration of the government. In conversation with your correspondent Mr. Mara expressed the view that the promoters of the Shuswap and Okanagan asked too much from the government in the way of a subsidy. Mr. Larkin, who was in Ottawa for a considerable period during the session, put in a request for \$6,000 a mile and as the government has never given more than \$3,200, the urging of a larger grant has given them the opportunity to refuse a subsidy altogether. Mr. Mara put the case yesterday firmly but good temperedly, and I am told he was afterwards complimented by the Finance Minister on his effort. "Well then, if you think our case is a good one," said the member for Yale, "I hope you will not overlook it next year."

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.
There has been considerable discussion this session over immigration affairs. Mr. John Lowe, deputy minister of agriculture and immigration, was examined on two occasions before the house committee on immigration and asked to explain the discrepancy in the number of annual immigrant arrivals as recorded in the departmental report and the census returns for Manitoba and the Northwest, of 1885. Between 1881 and 1885, Mr. Lowe estimated that there had gone into Manitoba and the Northwest 218,130. He admits, however, that 52,127 of these were transient visitors who had subsequently left. There thus remained behind during this period, as the actual new arrivals, 166,000. But the census of 1885 gives the number of residents in the Northwest country as 196,424, while in 1881, it was 118,166. The actual increase in population, by natural increase and by immigration, was but 78,278, or 88,000 less than the number of immigrants estimated to have gone in. Mr. Lowe accounts for the difference by saying that probably 30,000 left the country after the collapse of the boom, while 40,000 natives who had been employed on the C. P. R., departed when the railway was completed, and further that a large number of these immigrants had crossed the mountains into British Columbia. Mr. Baker at once fastened on this statement and asked Mr. Lowe for proof, but it was not forthcoming. Mr. Baker thereupon took occasion to urge on the minister and his deputy the necessity of making such arrangements whereby the number of immigrants arriving in British Columbia by the mountain route might be recorded.
THE SESSION.
The session of parliament just terminated cannot by any means be considered an important one. The two principal events in connection with it are the resignation of Mr. Blake and the reorganization of the departments. In regard to the former I wired you early in the week that Mr. Laurier in the House had denied that he had accepted the position of Opposition leader in succession to Mr. Blake. Strictly speaking he was correct; he had not done so at that time, but since then he has. Before leaving for home yesterday Mr. Seriver, chairman of the Opposition caucus, informed THE COLONIST correspondent that he had that day received a letter from Mr. Laurier accepting the leadership, conditionally, on at once being allowed to withdraw from it in the event of Mr. Blake recovering his health and reentering public life. Grit and Tory alike are joining in the hope that Mr. Blake will long be spared to place his abilities at the service of his country. Canada has none too many great men and Mr. Blake, so-called Liberal though he be, can ill be spared.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION.
On this topic there is abundant room for speculation. Sir Charles Tupper, I hear, is anxious not to return to Canada next session as minister of finance, and if he takes a decided stand and compels Sir John to accept his resignation, then the government will be considerably weakened by his withdrawal from the cabinet. Two names are mentioned in connection with the portfolio, in the event of Tupper remaining in England, Speaker Plumb and Hon. Thomas White. Both are able financiers, but with regard to Mr. Plumb, he, when in the commons, acquired the reputation of being a bore and consequently, it is thought, would not command the respect of the lower chamber, while Mr. White's able management of the interior department, essentially points to his being retained in the position he now occupies. Rumor is silent respecting the other offices except that Mr. Costigan, the representative of the Irish Catholics, is likely to be superseded by Mr. Curran, member for Montreal Centre. A gentleman with whom Victorians are not acquainted, Mr. Geo. Johnson, formerly of the Mail staff, it is understood, will receive the appointment of deputy minister of trade and commerce.

Canada Bank Note Co., Ltd.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, (limited) held on the 20th of May, 1887, the resignation of Mr. Geo. E. Desbarats, as President, was received and accepted. Mr. Wm. C. Smilie was elected to fill the vacancy, with Mr. G. F. C. Smilie as Vice-President.
G. H. HERMANN DRECHSEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 20th June, 1887. je29-2f

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 6th, 1887.
SALE OF STEAMER—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, September 15, 1887, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the purchase by the highest bidder, for cash, and in the present condition, of the twin screw steamer "Lively," 45 feet long, 12 feet beam and about 4 feet draught, now laid up at Port Simpson, B. C.
Notice of the acceptance of a bid shall bind the bidder to pay the amount thereof within ten days after receipt by him of such notice. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed advantageous to the government. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for purchase of 'Lively,'" and addressed to Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington. July 1st.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT TACOMA.
Steamer "NORTH PACIFIC"
Will Leave TURNER, BEETON & CO'S Wharf on
Sunday Morning at 7 o'clock for Tacoma
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP \$3.00.
*Ticket good for return until July 8th.
je30-3f ROBT. IRVING, Agent.

more. A better selection it would be hard to find.
REVISING OFFICERS REMUNERATION.
As already telegraphed an order in council has been passed fixing the remuneration to be paid revising officers for last year. Each officer is to be paid a salary of \$300, and a further allowance of five cents per name for each name on his list as finally revised and certified up to 4,000 names and an allowance of three cents per name for each name above 4,000 up to 10,000, after which no further allowance is to be made. The salary of \$300 is not to be repeated when the revising officer has the revision of lists in more than one riding.
As there are four constituencies which have not four thousand names on the register, the average remuneration may fairly be set down at \$500. With 216 constituencies in Canada, this means an annual expenditure of \$107,500, a pretty big sum; too large in fact. This year, as there is to be no revision of the lists, the amount will be saved.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA RETURN.
The Mail of yesterday says: "A large batch of returns came down to-night. The bulkier and probably the least interesting is one in reference to lands on Vancouver Island held in trust by the Dominion government for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway. It consists of nearly 900 pages of manuscript, and it is said has cost nearly \$500 to prepare. Probably not a dozen persons will examine it. The bringing down of a costly and uninteresting return of this description surely would suggest that some steps should be taken towards guarding against indiscriminate moving for returns on the part of members. A two hours' examination of the original documents in the department with the assistance of a government employe might have obviated this useless expenditure."
Your correspondent examined the return in question and tried to get the pith of it, but had to give up in despair. Life is too short to spend hours digesting such a mass of manuscript.
HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.
Hugh Sutherland, ex-M.P. for Selkirk, is in town and leaves for New York tomorrow. He is president of the Hudson Bay Railway, and although several attempts have been made to throw cold water on the scheme, he says he means to push it through. The estimated cost of the line, including improvements at the terminal points and elevators, will be \$16,000,000; and a contract has been made with a first-class English steamship company to undertake the navigation of Hudson's Bay. He will go to England this summer to raise the necessary capital.
OFF FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
In a few days, as soon as the departmental work is cleared up, ministers will scatter. Sir John goes to Banff and probably later on to England. Tupper is bound for England next week. Chapleau and Bowell also go to Europe, and White, Thompson, Caron and probably Carling, to the Northwest and British Columbia. Foster proposes to spend two weeks aboard the steam cruiser Acadia in the vicinity of Prince Edward Island, in order to acquaint himself with the work of the fisheries protection fleet. He will then visit the various lights and marine stations in the gulf as well as off the Nova Scotia coast. Langevin, Costigan and Pope will remain within easy distance of the capital.
AU REVOIR.
And now the time has come for THE COLONIST correspondent to say good-bye to COLONIST readers. In my hastily written weekly jottings I have striven always to let British Columbia people know what has been going on in and around the Parliament buildings of special interest to the province. I have tried to extenuate nothing or done ought in malice, and if I failed in presenting a mirror of parliament from a British Columbia standpoint it has not been from unwillingness but by mere oversight.

DEER VS. LAMB.
TO THE EDITOR—I should like to draw the public to the officiousness of a policeman, whose name I am told is Kirkup. I had brought the carcass of a lamb to Duncan's station, on the E. & N. railway, to send to Chemainus. Whilst at the station the policeman of the district came to me and said that he had been told I was shipping away a deer carcass for sale. The policeman Kirkup had said that the carcass was that of a deer, and the local officer only performed his duty in inquiring into the matter. The latter declared that it was not a deer's carcass, and called in Sheriff McMillan to look at the meat, who said he did not know what it was, in consequence I was put to the annoyance of having to open the package for the policeman to examine. I think that a man who does not know the difference between a deer's shank and a lamb's is hardly the right man in the right place. I should advise him to study the subject before poking his nose into another case of the kind. I must add that the lamb's shank was exposed and there was no need to open the package at all.
WILLIAM H. ELKINGTON,
Oak Park, Quaanichan, July 1st, 1887.

WHAT SOME PEOPLE SAY.
That there is sure to be a great demand for SAVORY'S CIDER at the jubilee sports and picnics; those catering to the public should provide accordingly. No luncheon basket complete without it.
*Im
That the "imperial" is not unlike the "legal eye." The former, however, is usually less self-opinionated than the latter and generally more correct. "We" are reminded of the far more pronounced egotism of one who once remarked that he "had yet to meet a Canadian who was a gentleman!"
*Im
That SAVORY'S CIDER is the best in the market—took first prize at the Victoria Exhibition, 1886—is pure and unadulterated. In pints and quarts. It is first-class for picnics and excursions. Prices to be had of the makers or Messrs. Bossi & Giesselman.
*Im
That the finest assortment of fishing rods and tackle in the province is at J. Barnsley's, Fort street, near Douglas, just received via the C. P. R.
*If
Japanese Paper Napkins.
Cheaper than washing and just the thing for picnics. Next door to the postoffice.
B. C. Stationery Co.
*
CALL and have a talk with FISHER, the ARCHITECT, before you order plans.
*
PRESERVING KETTLES and self-sealing jam jars at the English House, Fort street.
*
The decrease of the public debt of the United States during June was about \$18,450,000, which makes the total reduction for the fiscal year, ended June 30th, about \$100,300,000.

CABLE NEWS.
Dynamiters Discovered in an English Provincial Town.
The United Socialists to Give a Grand Excursion for Relief of the Chicago Anarchists.
Sexton's Candidacy for Lord Mayor—The Thistle Wins an Easy Race—Frauds Discovered in the Manufacture of French Spirits.
French Wine Frauds.
LONDON, July 2.—Little by little the French wine growers and French wine and sprout merchants are approaching a state of apprehension that the recent virtual declaration in the chamber of deputies that legislative interference is necessary to prevent the alarming increase of spirit drinking in France, and the prime minister's aspersions of the purity of the prevailing beverage portends disaster to their respective industries. But nobody believes that serious measures will be taken to restrict one evil or remedy the other. The fact is, frauds are committed in the literal manufacture, and spirits in France have decreased largely the demand for those commodities from long suffering consumers of French wines in foreign nations. The order having fallen off to such an extent that exporters have become alarmed, but lest their business be altogether ruined, even gullible Americans, who, in spite of the reports of their own consuls showing the flagrant extent to which adulterations have long been carried on, have hesitated and doubt is expressed that raising juice from Italy, Hungary, Cyprus, Cape of Good Hope, Australia and California, can and have openly been "blinded" into superior claret, burgundies and champagne, and have actually begun to believe the evidence of their own sense and refuse to purchase the trash so long accepted by them as wine.
Dynamiters Discovered.
The Globe says detectives are watching a number of persons suspected of belonging to a sworn band of dynamite skinners, whose existence has been discovered in an English provincial town.
A Socialist Excursion.
The United Socialists club of London, comprising five German and two Swedish organizations, are arranging a big excursion to Epping Forest on July 10th, and will send the proceeds to Chicago for the relief of the anarchists under sentence of death in that city.
Sexton's Candidacy.
DUBLIN, July 2.—A meeting will be held in Phoenix park to-morrow to protest against Sexton for the lord majority. Sexton and several members of parliament will be present.
The Clyde Regatta.
GLASGOW, July 2.—In the Clyde regatta to-day the Thistle won easily. A very light northwest wind prevailed throughout. The Irox retired after doing over part of the course. She was an hour behind the Thistle.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.
Boyd, the sculler, is dead.
Emperor Dom Pedro, of Brazil, has sailed for Europe.
Zelen Peimer has been arrested at Denver for embezzling \$1600.
The modern Arcadia colony at Topolobampo, Mexico, is a failure.
Last week was one of unusual disturbances in speculation circles.
There are three hundred amendments waiting to the Irish land bill.
The mills have stopped at Belfast, Ireland, on account of a scarcity of water.
Michael Davitt has started on the stump through Scotland on the Irish question.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road has purchased a terminus for their road at Alameda.
There is an epidemic of measles at Point St. Charles, Quebec, 500 cases having been reported.
The Oregon Development Co. is at present running but one steamship on the Yaquina Bay line.
Several sailors and naval cadets left San Francisco Friday to join the U. S. ship Adams at Honolulu.
The South Pacific coast railroad has been purchased by Messrs. Huntington, Stanford, Crocker and Hopkins.
Fire was discovered on the 26th June in the cargo of the North German Lloyd steamer Falda, at Bremen from New York.
The rescuing party in the Gould & Curry mine at Virginia, Nev., have not yet been able to reach the imprisoned miners.
At a private meeting on Friday the National members of the municipal council chose Winstansley for Lord Mayor of Dublin.
The Archbishop of Crementz has christened the emperor bell in the cathedral at Cologne, giving it the name of "Germania."
Government employees in Poland are directed to forward frequently to St. Petersburg complete lists of resident foreigners.
France has protested against the conduct of Italy in minimizing French rights in Selah, on the Red Sea, near the Abyssinian frontier.
A cargo of tea from Japan via the Canadian Pacific road, has just arrived in London. The journey occupied 30 days and 16 hours.
The Lake Shore and Mississippi Valley Department of the American Shipping and Industrial League assembled in a convention to-day.
Subscriptions for the first 10,000,000 marks of the new imperial loan will be opened on July 5th, at all the great banks of the German empire.
The government presented in the French Chamber of Deputies a bill to abolish the state monopoly of the manufacture and sale of gunpowder.
The Count of Paris arrived on the Isle of Jersey on Friday. He was met at St. Helier capital by a large crowd, many of whom welcomed him with cries of "Vive La Roi."

Information has reached Vienna of an accident to two tourists in the Styrian Alps, one being killed and the other severely injured. They fell over a precipice.
The decrease of the public debt of the United States during June was about \$18,450,000, which makes the total reduction for the fiscal year, ended June 30th, about \$100,300,000.

AMERICAN NEWS.
A Crank Threatens to Kill President Cleveland.
Convicts Fired on With Gatling Guns While Escaping From Folsom Prison.
A Fatal Fire in New York—The Northern Pacific's Proposed Line of Steamers—Continued Earthquakes Reported from Mexico.
A Fatal Fire.
NEW YORK, July 2.—A fire is in progress in the five story building No. 43, Broadway, occupied entirely by P. J. Kearney & Bros., toys, notions and fireworks. The basement and first and second floors were devoted to fireworks. The fire broke out in a cellar and ignited the fireworks which spread with startling rapidity. Guss Hassler, 27 years of age, a salesman, and Abner Giles a stock clerk, have been brought out of the building dead and the bodies now lie on the sidewalk. Several others are known to be fatally injured.
New Steamers to Tacoma.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—In railroad circles here it is stated that the Northern Pacific people are in correspondence with Governor Perkins of the Pacific Coast steamship company looking to the establishment of a steamship service between this port and Tacoma. Governor Perkins is reticent in imparting information on the subject, but several large shippers of California staple goods stated that such was the case.
Continued Earthquakes.
EL PASO, Tex., July 2.—Heavy earthquakes continue at Bavispe, in the Mexican state of Sonora, 250 miles west of El Paso. J. J. Deaver, a miner, one of half a dozen Americans there, has just arrived here and brings the first detailed and authentic report. He says that over 300 shocks have occurred since May 3rd, and on the day he left Bavispe, June 26th, two shocks were felt, one heavy enough to crack the walls. He says he has thoroughly explored the country and there is a volcano within at least sixty miles of Bavispe.
Yellow Fever Cases.
KEY WEST, July 2.—Fewer cases of yellow fever have appeared since yesterday and one death from the disease has occurred.
Another Crank.
WASHINGTON, July 2.—The police have taken into custody Benedict Krebs, a crank who is under the impression that the president has defrauded him out of a vast sum of money, and who has been threatening to kill President Cleveland with a shot gun when he attends church. Krebs is held at the station for medical examination of his mental condition.
A Daring Revolt.
SACRAMENTO, July 2.—A special to the Bee from Folsom contains proof of a bold but futile and fatal attempt of prisoners of the State prison to escape this afternoon. Without a sign of warning convict Smith made a dash for the river and at the same time another dash was made. Smith was at once fired at. Officers in charge were on the scene in an instant. The mutineers were evidently determined to gain their liberty at any cost. Instead of submitting they ran and it was at last found necessary to fire upon them. The guards deliberately poured a volley of buckshot and rifle balls into the fleeing men. The only perceptible effect being to cause them to run more fiercely. Seeing that the most desperate means must be used to prevent the prisoners from forcing their way out the Gatling guns were turned upon them and in a few seconds the ill-advised victims were cowed and begged for mercy. They were then led back to their respective cells. When the smoke cleared away and order was restored it was found that one convict had been killed, and another named Smith had received three Gatling gun balls and five buckshot in his body. There is no hope of his recovery. The wounded prisoner is a William Smith, a life-timer, who served four years in San Quentin for robbing Wells, Fargo & Co. express between Sierra City and Truckee, and who was immediately rearrested for assaulting the mail. Physicians say there is a prospect of his recovery.
Two Children Killed.
SELMA, Ala., July 2.—At noon to-day two negro children, six and eight years old, were killed four miles from Selma. One was shot and the other's neck was broken. Suspicion rests on two negro boys, thirteen and nineteen years old.
Mexican Troubles.
CITY OF MEXICO, July 2.—The arrest of editor Huriot, of the French satirical paper La Petit Gaulois, for interpreting the letters V.R.I. as meaning Villeroi Reine Jurore, or "an old drunken queen," excites some interest. Mr. Huriot is still in prison.
U. S. Minister Manning has given a dinner to the entire diplomatic corps.
The Imprisoned Miners.
VIRGINIA, Nev., July 2.—The long hole fired last night from the bottom of the rescue pit did not break through. The rescuing party have been drifting south from the bottom of the incline to-day, however without result. If signs do not fail the next twelve hours will witness the end of the terrible suspense now hanging over the Conso'sicks. Last night there was every hope that the connections would have been made. This hope was based on the report of the men who came from the mine. The blast fired at nine o'clock, for some unaccountable reason, sent no smoke back into the mine, and the instant the men reported smoke in the mine was passed to reserves and all hands crowded to the spot. The feeling was certain that the blast had blown smoke through the hole into the Curry cross-cut. More authentic information dashed these hopes. At four in the morning another blast was fired and the report instead of giving forth a quick sharp sound had a dull muffled tone which indicated the thinness of the rock. The relief party expects to make connection by to-morrow but may again be disappointed. The relief fund for the families of the dead miners continues to enlarge and will reach between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

R. G. Dun's report for the first half of the year 1887, shows that the failures in the United States are 4912 in number, against 5156 for the same period in the previous year, showing a decrease of 244. Liabilities show a slight decrease.
A circular has been received at the Navy department from a Chicago man announcing that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation, and is about to build a great air ship which will start on Jan. 1st on a New Year's voyage to the North Pole.
It is stated that Mlle. Campos, the lovely Spanish heiress, who could not get married at Dover, because of the refusal of the authorities to license her, has forwarded instructions to Paris, her home, to have the bans of marriage between her and M. Gardiem, her lover, published to-day.
A workman in Holguin, Cuba, as a precaution against smallpox, built a coal fire before retiring for the night and placed thereon several leaves of tobacco, the fumes from which, he had been told, furnished a safeguard against the disease. The next morning the man, his wife and eight children were dead—suffocated by the coal gas.
PERSONAL.
Miss Dupont left for San Francisco yesterday.
C. D. Rand returned from Vancouver last night.
Lady Bovill and party left for England this morning.
Senator Macdonald returned from Ottawa on Friday night.
G. Cox, C. P. R. mail clerk, left for a holiday in California.
The condition of Captain L. M. Starr is more alarming and his friends are preparing for the worst.
E. A. McLean, who has been spending several days in Victoria, left for San Francisco yesterday.
Dr. Walkem, who took in the celebration at Vancouver on Dominion day, returned to Nanaimo this morning.
Ben Holladay, of Portland, is very ill. He is suffering from a complication of diseases and his mind is affected.
Rev. M. D. Wilson and wife, of Vancouver, W. T., and Rev. W. L. MacEwan, Walls Walla, are registered at the Oriental.
H. C. Beeton, of Turner, Beeton & Co., agent general for British Columbia in London, arrived on Friday over the Northern Pacific.
J. A. Graham, formerly chief porter of the Hudson Bay Co., and family, were passengers by Friday's train from Montreal. They were warmly welcomed by their many friends here.
Arch. Carmichael, with Drake, Jackson & Helmecken, of this city, was married in Hamilton on the 23rd ult. to a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kempf. The newly wedded pair are en route for Victoria.
Rev. Mr. Miller and wife are en route to Nanaimo from Glasgow. The reverend gentleman was expected to arrive in Nanaimo to-day and assume charge of the pastorate of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church.
F. Campion, representing the Catholic Sentinel, is in the city in the interests of that journal. The Sentinel is the only newspaper on the North Pacific coast catering to the wants of the Catholic people, and under the able editorship of Mr. Munley has attained a high place in the religious press of the continent. Doubtless Mr. Campion's co-religionists in this province will lend him a helping hand in maintaining the excellence which the journal he is connected with has reached.

MARINE.
Steamer Mexico will be due from San Francisco to-morrow morning.
Steamer Geo. W. Elder sailed for San Francisco at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday.
British bark Panshan, Parker, 729 tons, has sailed from Hongkong for this port.
Ship Bohemia, Frask, made the run down from Nanaimo to San Francisco in five days.
British bark Antoinette with lumber from Puget Sound for Hongkong, arrived here on the 24th of May.
Tug Pilot arrived from the cape last evening having towed the ship Chesabrough to sea with coal for San Francisco.
British ship Loridon sailed from San Francisco on the 30th ult. for Victoria. It is reported that she will go to the Sound to load lumber for Melbourne.
Bark Van Moltke have been thoroughly repaired will leave shortly for departure Bay to take in a part cargo of coal, after which she will be towed to Chemainus to load lumber for San Francisco. Captain Meyer, her owner, will command.
Steamer Sardonx left here on Friday for Portland to load a cargo of flour, which will be transferred to the Parthia, which sails on her return trip on the 11th instant.
Tug Alexander, which has been undergoing a thorough system of repairs, is now almost a model of perfection. Her guards about the wheels have been renewed to advantage, for in place of the high stern, the guards in that part of the ship are now low, making towing with this vessel considerably less difficult. Her boilers and engines have been looked after and in a few days it is expected she will be running again. In the meantime the Pilot has been doing all the work and that well.

CLOSING OUT Dry Goods at lowest cash prices at Brown & White's old store until July 15th.
A VERY fine view of the city take n from the top of government buildings on sale at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s.
JUBILEE numbers of London News and Graphic and Cassell's Magazine of Art, at Jamieson's.
D. R. MUNRO, General S. S. Agent for Cunard, Guion, Albany, Dominion, Inman and all S. S. Co's.
Miraculous.
"MY MIRACULOUS CURE was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B. B. B. I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Mary's, Ont. tu-th-sat-dw

A Business Letter.
T. Milburn & Co.,
Tilsenburgh, March 15th, 1887.
Sirs,—Please ship at once three dozen B. B. Bitters. Best selling medicine in the shop. Sold seven bottles to-day. Yours truly, C. Thompson.
The above sample is but one of hundreds of similar expressions regarding the popularity of B. B. B. tu-th-sat-dw

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 3RD, 1887.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

W. H. ELLIS,
A. G. SARGENT,
W. R. HIGGINS,
BY
ELLIS & CO.
THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

"THEY LAUGH BEST WHO LAUGH LAST."

Our esteemed morning contemporary, whose normal condition has been not unhappily described as one of "suspended animation," has been temporarily aroused from his lethargy by the verdict in the recent libel suit and has given utterance to some rude and untruthful remarks directed at the defendant. Our contemporary is neither wise nor nice. He attempts to prejudice a case that is still in court. His language is of so gross a nature that he may shortly find himself again in the hands of justice. He was aware that notice of an appeal, which may involve a new trial by jury, had been given, and his words will probably involve him in serious consequences. If he desired to vent his spleen upon the defendant he should have waited until the proceedings had ended. But his malignity overcame his discretion, and his punishment may be as swift as it will be exemplary. The defendant has at this time no statement to make. He must allow the remarkable case that has just passed through its preliminary stage to rest on its merits until it has been finally decided; but we must be permitted to say (the *Standard's* statement notwithstanding), that during the twenty years that he was sole proprietor of THE COLONIST newspaper he was never charged with libel. During that long period he was never brought before the bar of the house or the supreme and police courts on any such accusation; and he was never horse-whipped for grossly assailing the character of a lady. The *Standard* publisher has suffered all of these indignities. He libelled Speaker Helmcken, and was dragged to the bar of the house and forced to apologize on bended knee. He libelled Premier Elliott, and was forced to insert a card in all the newspapers humbly begging his pardon. He libelled Mr. Justice Gray, and was forced to apologize and pay a fine of \$250. He libelled Citizen Storey, and the author of the libel was condemned to pass one year with a ball-and-chain attached to his leg. He libelled a lady and was horsewhipped by a gentleman relative at the door of the postoffice. Other instances might be cited of the moral turpitude of the gentlemanly publisher of the *Standard*, who now undertakes to prejudice a case that is still in court and to arraign a man at the bar of public opinion who conducted a successful and widely-circulated political newspaper for a period of twenty years without having once made himself amenable to the law. In the memorable "Briton" letter case the *Standard* publisher urged that the libel was "mistake," whereupon the president, justice addressed him as follows:

"There are a great many mistakes of this kind made. So far as the court is concerned ten thousand such fellows could not possibly give any insult to the court. He could no more insult us than the dog which bays behind one's horse's heels in the streets. The dog does not insult you; but still you turn round and thrash him off you. There is no insult in the dog. He remains the dog all the same."

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The collections at this port for the past month, as well as those for the year ending on the 30th ult., are of a most satisfactory character. These are as follows: Duties, \$115,860.44; miscellaneous, \$5,972.36; and Chinese Immigration Act, \$1,589.50—a total of \$123,423.30, and as compared with the same month last year an increase of \$59,693.27. The total collections for the year ending 30th June last were \$815,546.55, and for the year ending 30th June, 1886, \$805,865.60—an increase of \$8,680.95. We cannot but feel gratified at this result. It tells us that though, owing to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the consequent heavy importations from Eastern Canada, our foreign trade ought, in the due course of things, to fall off, it has in reality been on the increase and that in addition to our trade with Eastern Canada we are doing such an extensive outside business as can be calculated by the \$8,680.95 increase in duties in the two years. The figures would be more thoroughly realized had we no connection with the east, since in that event they would loom up the more largely plus the amount of material brought from the east. The showing, we say, is a most satisfactory one and ought to teach the pessimists, of whom there are too many amongst us, a lesson. Victoria is quietly but surely forging ahead year by year, and the confidence of most of our citizens in her future was never stronger.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

The word politics is of ancient origin, though as applied to certain methods of keeping in motion the machinery of constitutional governments its present meaning is comparatively modern. There was a sort of politics in the little republics of ancient Greece. So was there in republican Rome, and so has there been in every country that has allowed the people to participate in the government. But it has some little resemblance to French or English politics or to the political machine in America. Therefore we may say that the woman in politics is a phenomenon of comparatively recent origin, though the woman in a governing capacity, usually with a power that was absolute, has been conspicuous from a very early period in the world's history. But with the Cleopatras, Zenobias, Catherine, Elizabeths, Maria Theresas, we have nothing to do at this moment. They were not entirely strangers to intrigue in the form of diplomacy. As far as their own realms went their will was law. The women who have within the last 300 years been influential in politics have accomplished their work by intrigue of another sort, by the exercise of feminine arts, and usually by influence brought secretly to bear on the growing power. Modern politics began with Luther. This was a natural origin, for the spirit of Protestantism was based on liberty of

thought, out of which naturally grew the greatest liberty of action consistent with the proper application of just and humane laws. In England this new order of religious thought and practice came in with Henry VIII., who cut loose from the Papacy in declaring himself the head of the church. But its regulation and adjustment fell to his daughter Elizabeth, whose moderation and ability and whose long reign favored the maturing and consolidation of the infant faith. Elizabeth inherited the strong will of her father, and kept the reins of government well in her hands. There was not much politics in the kingdom outside of her court and counselors, and there was little time for it, the period being so full of trouble and self-defense, being then more than ever not merely the first law of nature but the absolute governing law of the British realm. Elizabeth was stern enough to have belonged to the sternest sect. Had she been a man in reality there might have been a development of feminine political intrigue like that which appeared about the time of the English and did so much to render that country famous during that and succeeding reigns. French sovereigns have always been more susceptible to female influence than those of other nations, which renders that of the Medici less worthy of note, though still remarkable even for that age of fierce hatreds and intestine conflicts. Catherine de Medici was born at Florence, but was not entirely Italian, her mother having been Madeleine de Bourbon. As wife of Henry II. and mother of Charles IX., her voice was for a long time potent in French councils. It is certain that she brought with her from Italy a liberal natural endowment of Italian talent for intrigue. Historians have endeavored to soften the more cruel qualities of her character by narrating what she did for learning and the arts. She built the palace of Luxembourg and one of the handsomest portions of the Louvre, the former being a copy of the Pitti Palace at Florence. But no historian has ever dared to relieve her memory of the terrible odium of having been responsible for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It was she, and she alone, who brought the courage of the vacillating Charles to the sticking point and prevailed upon him to give the fatal order for the massacre. Maria di Medici was the second wife of Henry IV., he having married her after his divorce from Marguerite de Valois. Her mother was Jeanne of Austria. So she was also like Catherine not entirely Italian though born at Florence. It was her fortune, like her predecessor of the same family, to be associated with a weak king; that is, her son, Louis XIII., who is briefly depicted in Bulwer's play of "Richelieu." She had neither the ability nor the talent for intrigue of Catherine, though she had scope for the practice of all the qualities essential to government, the regency devolving on her during the minority of Louis after the premature death of Henry IV. by assassination. The times were difficult. The country was full of political parties. The Protestants, profiting by the liberties granted them by the Edict of Nantes, were a sort of State within the State. There was a spirit of constitutional liberty abroad in a country which caused a parliament to be summoned, and which had its climax a little later in the rising of the Fronde. Maria was the bitter enemy of Richelieu, who, from the time he became Minister of the young King, took the almost absolute power into his own hands. Whatever ability she had for intrigue came now into play. She, and against her not only the minister but Gaston d'Orleans, the King's brother and presumptive heir to the throne, and Anne of Austria, the young Queen, as yet without children. At times it seemed as if Richelieu was lost, but he at last triumphed over all his enemies. Maria was banished and died in exile, as some traditions say, at Cologne in utter destitution. The regency of Anne of Austria after the death of Louis XIII., during which period the national councils were guided by Cardinal Mazarin, continued this domination of women in French politics, which, with the exception of the reign of Henry IV. and some other slight interruptions, lasted till the death of Mazarin in 1661. The period began in 1560 with the accession of Catherine di Medici to the regency. Louis XIV. was absolute monarch, made so by the policy of Richelieu, but he was susceptible to the wiles of woman. La Valliere was a timid woman who cared more for religion than for the magnificence of the royal court. The influence of Mme. de Montespan upon the king was unfavorable as regarded her personal enemies. She was supplanted by Mme. de Maintenon, the widow of the poet Scarron, who had been educated a Protestant, and whom the king married later and lived with for many years. She was an admirable woman morally and of superior literary ability. It seems certain that if she did not procure the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the charter of privileges granted to the Protestants by Henry IV., she might have prevented this great wrong and irreparable disaster to France. Historians are not agreed that she was guilty in this respect, though the weight of testimony is against her. Those who united their influence to hers in urging the inquiry on the king were Louvois and Père la Chaise. From the death of Louis XIV. to the French revolution, though there were always intriguing women about the French court, none appeared above the general level as commanding intellect or political influence. The revolution seemed to be the political emancipation of woman as well as of man. All the women of France became politicians from the noble Mme. Roland to the bloodthirsty hags who carried their knitting every day to the Place de la Guillotine and watched with feverish delight the heads of nobility and the bourgeoisie find the common level of the basket. The people attributed a political influence to Marie Antoinette adverse to their interests and avenged it most horribly in her death and the brutal murder of the ladies of the court who had been her most intimate friends. But the influence of no woman of modern times has been so potent for evil as that of the Empress Eugenie. She brought with her from Spain an ultra devotion to the Catholic church. This led after the unification of Italy to a prolonged occupation of the states of the church in order to keep Victor Emmanuel out of Rome, and to the bad feeling at present existing between France and Italy. It was the Empress and her friends that pushed on the Franco-Prussian war. It is a matter of history that when at the cabinet meeting which was to decide the question, the critical moment for decision came, the emperor asked to be excused for a few moments. When he returned it was decreed that war should be declared. The emperor had uttered the fatal word. It is needless to recapitulate the consequences to France and herself. She is a widow, childless and homeless. France lost countless lives and was mutilated. And the end is not yet. The word of this woman has changed Europe into an armed camp, and may yet cost millions of lives—that "Yes," uttered in her boudoir was so far reaching. England has had her share of women influential in politics, and still has some—like

Lady Churchill—who are not powerless. It was the Duchess of Marlborough who by her influence at the court, saved England from the Pretenders, who would have come in at last after the disgrace of the Duchess had death spared the queen to Mrs. Masham and her party a little longer. The present queens of Europe, the queen-regent of Spain excepted, are almost powerless in politics. The Empress Augusta, the Czarina, the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Italy, leave to their august spouses the executive management of political affairs. Queen Victoria is a shining example of the noble, people-loving woman in politics. The women of the old French noblesse talk politics in the salons of the Faubourg St. Germain, but it is ineffectual against the republic which Sedan has made so strong. American women exert a moral and domestic influence on the politics of the nation, but they attempt little more. Perhaps it is as well. We have had some powerful women in politics in Canada but, unlike the average woman in politics, they have only exercised a beneficial effect on the history of the Dominion. We can truly say, so far as our experience goes, in the language of the time-honored toast: "The Ladies—God bless them."



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 107 Wall Street New York. Jan 15 '87.

MISCELLANEOUS.
John Jameson & Son
BOW STREET DISTILLERY,
DUBLIN.

The undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in British Columbia for the sale of Messrs. John Jameson & Sons

CELEBRATED WHISKEY
and are prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE,
Wharf Street, Victoria.
June 11-1m

FROM LONDON
FOR—
Victoria and Vancouver

(if sufficient inducements is offered.)
Barque "FREDERICK"
A 1st Lloyd's, 800 Tons Register.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20th of JULY
WITHOUT FAIL.
Great part of cargo engaged.
Orders sent before 24th June will be in time for this vessel.
June 22w TURNER, BEETON & CO.

MADAME CHRISTIN DE LA MOTHE
PROFESSOR OF SINGING.

PUPIL OF ROMAIN BUSSINE
(Professor of the Conservatory of Paris, France.)
will receive pupils, both ladies and gentlemen, for private lessons, also young ladies and gentlemen desiring to learn

Cantatas or Orotorios
and also a CLASS OF SOLFEGGIO for young girls and boys.
At Room 16, Bank of British Columbia Building, commencing
MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1887. June 26-1m

RESUMED.

MRS. GEROW desires to remind her former customers and Ladies of British Columbia that she has resumed the business of
CORSET MAKING
IN THE OLD PREMISES, South-East corner of Gore and Blanchard Streets, Victoria, where durable work and a perfect fit may be obtained.
June 12-1m

Thoroughbred Short Horn Bull
"GOVERNOR-GENERAL"
SERVICE \$5.00.
Grade and Pedigree Bull Calves for Sale.
J. D. PEMBERTON,
Gonzales Farm
June 16-1m

Jubilee Entertainment
The Ladies of ST. JOHN'S GUILD will hold on the

12th and 13th of JULY
in the ROLLER SKATING RINK, YATES STREET, a

FOREST FAIR
to be followed by a
GRAND PAPER CARNIVAL.

Ice Cream, Strawberries and various other Refreshments will be provided.
Useful and Fancy Articles of every description, Rare Flowers and Growing Plants will be offered for sale.
A BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance during both days.
June 30-1d

NOTICE.
B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REGULAR meeting of the Society, held on the evening of the 1st July, (Dominion Day) members are hereby notified that the meeting is postponed until Friday evening, 8th instant, at 8 o'clock.
By order,
M. W. T. DRAKE,
President.
Victoria, June 29th, 1887. June 30-1d

WOOLS.
RECEIVED THIS DAY AT
THE WHITE HOUSE
SAXONY Wool in 3 and 4 fold; BERLIN, 2, 4 and 3 fold; Shetland, Audululian, Zephyr and Baldwin's SCOTCH FINGERING.
This Yarn is manufactured by the same maker, and is equal in quality to "Beehive."

We have also received during the past week full lines in
NEW SUMMER GOODS
And we can with confidence say that the display surpasses any of our previous efforts.

BROCHE and STRIPED SILK GRENEDINES,
Alsatian Lawns, Crinkles, Llamas, India-muslins, Ida Stripes, &c., &c. English Prints of Hoyle's & Crim's manufacture, in Crepe Fancies, Combinations, Reversible Joints, Fancy Stripes, &c. In these goods our Stock is a revelation of patterns and styles exclusively our own.

C. J. BONNET & CO'S SILKS,
The softest and purest Silk manufactured. Jaubert Andre & Co's Cachemire De Lyon. Gros Grains, Black and Colored Satins, Satin Duchesse, Satin Merv, Pekin Reps, Rhadamers, &c. In these goods we have entered to the trade whose wants embrace the medium and fine grade of Goods. —ALSO—
SUNSHADES and PARASOLS, in the "Mikado" and other new Styles. Suede Bernhardt Gloves, Evening Silk Gloves, 24 inches long. Honiton Lace Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs. MILLINERY—The very latest in Hats and Bonnets, New Gauzes, Ribbons, &c. LACE CURTAINS—110 pairs, which were bought at a bargain, and WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

The White House, Hutcheson, Young & Co.
May 12th, 1887.

GRAVES'
Patent Fire Proof Roofing
NOW LANDING Ex. "HUASQUINA."

This Roofing is as durable as Iron or Slates, and cheaper than Tin. As easily applied as Felt. Can be used on any Roof.
IMPROVES AND HARDENS WITH AGE.
Weather Proof, Rot Proof, and Practically Fire Proof.
When properly applied requires no care for many years.

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.
June 3-1m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED BY
JOHN WEILER,
VICTORIA. B. C.

Bed Room Suites (45 Styles), Carpets, Brussels, Tapestry, Moquette Velvet (200 pieces), Turkey Rugs, Fine assortment, all sizes.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Wall Paper, new and esthetic designs, Furniture of every Description. The finest and largest assortment of Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery and House Furnishing Goods in British Columbia.

Bird Cages in great variety; Window Shades, plain, decorated and striped; Window Poles in Wood, Brass and Plush; a large line Linoleum, new patterns, from 3-4ths to 4 yards wide. All kinds of OFFICE and ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK made to order by the latest improved machinery

Salesroom: Fell's Block, Fort Street, my 15 6m Factory: Humboldt Street

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP, HENRY S. MASON, CUYLER A. HOLLAND, DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. June 21-1m-dw

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.
VAN VOLKENBURGH & BRO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS & PACKERS,
Corner Government and Yates Streets, - VICTORIA, B. C.
June 23 1v

CLOTHING, HATS, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY
GLOVES, SCARFS, ETC.

W. & J. WILSON.
LATEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

Government Street, - - Opposite Post Office.

SCOTCH HOUSE.

A. McLEAN & CO.
A Large Assortment of

Boating and Lawn Tennis Suits.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

Shortest, Quickest and in Every Respect the BEST ROUTE to

TORONTO, MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, HALIFAX, PORTLAND, NEW YORK, BOSTON, ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO.

DAILY SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

Vancouver to Montreal

Through Second Class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the world. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—de-lighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

When Going East, Purchase Tickets by this Line. Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers. For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co's
whose Steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.
GEO. V. HEATHCOTE, D. R. MUNRO,
Contracting Agent. Ticket Agent.
D. S. BROWN,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

Esquimalt and Nanaimo R'y
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

TIME CARD No. 4
To Take Effect at 8.20 a.m. on Wednesday, June 1st, 1887.

GOING SOUTH. READ UP.	STATIONS.	No. 3 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Daily.	No. 5 Passenger Daily.	No. 6 Passenger Daily.	No. 7 Passenger Daily.	No. 8 Passenger Daily.	No. 9 Passenger Daily.	No. 10 Passenger Daily.	No. 11 Passenger Daily.	No. 12 Passenger Daily.	No. 13 Passenger Daily.	No. 14 Passenger Daily.	No. 15 Passenger Daily.	No. 16 Passenger Daily.	No. 17 Passenger Daily.	No. 18 Passenger Daily.	No. 19 Passenger Daily.	No. 20 Passenger Daily.	No. 21 Passenger Daily.	No. 22 Passenger Daily.	No. 23 Passenger Daily.	No. 24 Passenger Daily.	No. 25 Passenger Daily.	No. 26 Passenger Daily.	No. 27 Passenger Daily.	No. 28 Passenger Daily.	No. 29 Passenger Daily.	No. 30 Passenger Daily.	No. 31 Passenger Daily.	No. 32 Passenger Daily.	No. 33 Passenger Daily.	No. 34 Passenger Daily.	No. 35 Passenger Daily.	No. 36 Passenger Daily.	No. 37 Passenger Daily.	No. 38 Passenger Daily.	No. 39 Passenger Daily.	No. 40 Passenger Daily.	No. 41 Passenger Daily.	No. 42 Passenger Daily.	No. 43 Passenger Daily.	No. 44 Passenger Daily.	No. 45 Passenger Daily.	No. 46 Passenger Daily.	No. 47 Passenger Daily.	No. 48 Passenger Daily.	No. 49 Passenger Daily.	No. 50 Passenger Daily.	No. 51 Passenger Daily.	No. 52 Passenger Daily.	No. 53 Passenger Daily.	No. 54 Passenger Daily.	No. 55 Passenger Daily.	No. 56 Passenger Daily.	No. 57 Passenger Daily.	No. 58 Passenger Daily.	No. 59 Passenger Daily.	No. 60 Passenger Daily.	No. 61 Passenger Daily.	No. 62 Passenger Daily.	No. 63 Passenger Daily.	No. 64 Passenger Daily.	No. 65 Passenger Daily.	No. 66 Passenger Daily.	No. 67 Passenger Daily.	No. 68 Passenger Daily.	No. 69 Passenger Daily.	No. 70 Passenger Daily.	No. 71 Passenger Daily.	No. 72 Passenger Daily.	No. 73 Passenger Daily.	No. 74 Passenger Daily.	No. 75 Passenger Daily.	No. 76 Passenger Daily.	No. 77 Passenger Daily.	No. 78 Passenger Daily.	No. 79 Passenger Daily.	No. 80 Passenger Daily.	No. 81 Passenger Daily.	No. 82 Passenger Daily.	No. 83 Passenger Daily.	No. 84 Passenger Daily.	No. 85 Passenger Daily.	No. 86 Passenger Daily.	No. 87 Passenger Daily.	No. 88 Passenger Daily.	No. 89 Passenger Daily.	No. 90 Passenger Daily.	No. 91 Passenger Daily.	No. 92 Passenger Daily.	No. 93 Passenger Daily.	No. 94 Passenger Daily.	No. 95 Passenger Daily.	No. 96 Passenger Daily.	No. 97 Passenger Daily.	No. 98 Passenger Daily.	No. 99 Passenger Daily.	No. 100 Passenger Daily.	No. 101 Passenger Daily.	No. 102 Passenger Daily.	No. 103 Passenger Daily.	No. 104 Passenger Daily.	No. 105 Passenger Daily.	No. 106 Passenger Daily.	No. 107 Passenger Daily.	No. 108 Passenger Daily.	No. 109 Passenger Daily.	No. 110 Passenger Daily.	No. 111 Passenger Daily.	No. 112 Passenger Daily.	No. 113 Passenger Daily.	No. 114 Passenger Daily.	No. 115 Passenger Daily.	No. 116 Passenger Daily.	No. 117 Passenger Daily.	No. 118 Passenger Daily.	No. 119 Passenger Daily.	No. 120 Passenger Daily.	No. 121 Passenger Daily.	No. 122 Passenger Daily.	No. 123 Passenger Daily.	No. 124 Passenger Daily.	No. 125 Passenger Daily.	No. 126 Passenger Daily.	No. 127 Passenger Daily.	No. 128 Passenger Daily.	No. 129 Passenger Daily.	No. 130 Passenger Daily.	No. 131 Passenger Daily.	No. 132 Passenger Daily.	No. 133 Passenger Daily.	No. 134 Passenger Daily.	No. 135 Passenger Daily.	No. 136 Passenger Daily.	No. 137 Passenger Daily.	No. 138 Passenger Daily.	No. 139 Passenger Daily.	No. 140 Passenger Daily.	No. 141 Passenger Daily.	No. 142 Passenger Daily.	No. 143 Passenger Daily.	No. 144 Passenger Daily.	No. 145 Passenger Daily.	No. 146 Passenger Daily.	No. 147 Passenger Daily.	No. 148 Passenger Daily.	No. 149 Passenger Daily.	No. 150 Passenger Daily.	No. 151 Passenger Daily.	No. 152 Passenger Daily.	No. 153
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The Colonist

SUNDAY, JULY 3rd, 1887.

SHIPPING.

ENTERED.
Jul. 2.—Str. Geo. E. Starr, Pt. Townsend.
Str. R. P. Rithet, Burrard Inlet.
Str. Amelia, Nanaimo.
Str. Yosemite, Burrard Inlet.
Str. Geo. W. Elder, Port Townsend.
CLEARED.
Jul. 2.—Str. Geo. E. Starr, Pt. Townsend.
Str. R. P. Rithet, Burrard Inlet.
Str. Amelia, Nanaimo.
Str. Yosemite, Burrard Inlet.
Str. Geo. W. Elder, Port Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. Geo. E. Starr from the Sound—A. D. McTurk, H. Silverman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Morrie, J. H. Morrow, E. B. Cridgell, Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, George Blair, F. Blair, John Troymayne, J. L. Hughes, L. Suedman, W. Stevenson, J. LeBlair, O. Bernhard, J. Martin, J. Holland, Dr. Benson, wife and daughter, L. Hayman, A. H. Winthrope, J. McCurdy, J. Campbell, C. Dimble, S. Anderson.
Per Str. R. P. Rithet from New Westminster—Pyke Opera Company 32 members, Jackson, J. Reid, Morris, Graham.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. Geo. E. Starr from the Sound—W. Eckert, Rodon & Hartnagle, Hy Saunders, Johnson, Walker & Platt, Fell & Co.
Per Str. R. P. Rithet from New Westminster—Ames Holden & Co., A. Strachan, Belmont & S. Co., C. R. McDonald & Co., C. Strauss & Co., E. G. Prior & Co., Geo. Morrison, Hud Bay Co., J. & A. C. Robinson, J. C. Hyatt, wife and daughter, J. H. Carle, G. H. Hurst, S. J. Pitts, T. Earle, W. R. & Co., S. Leiser, W. Heathorn, H. Saunders, Rev. Pollard, Captain J. H. Don, J. K. P. Crawford, J. Holland, Pyke Opera Co.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE CLARENCE.—H. W. Chamberlin, R. B. George, Chicago; C. Burdham, Toronto; A. King, England; C. B. Wood, A. H. Winthrope, Port Townsend; F. Campbell, Portland; H. P. Morrow, E. B. Cridgell, Tennessee; Geo. McAllister, Joseph Harper, Nanaimo.
Boys' STRONG Tweed pants 50c per pair, or made to order same price, at the English House, Fort street.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.—Read Jamieson's advertisement in another column.

CALL AT BROWN & WHITE'S (next to Waitt's book store) for bargains in Dry Goods up to July 15th, when the store will be closed.

THE SUMMER NUMBER OF LONDON NEWS containing two colored illustrations and a new novel by Bessant, for sale by T. N. Hibben & Co.

JUBILEE NUMBER OF LONDON NEWS at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s.

ALL KINDS OF WOOD TURNING, BAND SAWING, and machine work done to order at short notice at John Weiler's Furniture Factory.

SMOKE WHITE MEN'S CIGARS and cigarettes, El Padre, Madre E. Higoand Puritan. W. H. REDMOND. *3m

OOLACHANS.
This season's Naas River Oolachans in kits for family trade at FELL & Co. *1m

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE AT BROWN & WHITE'S (next to M. W. Waitt's book store) may be paid there up to July 15th.

Best Yet.—The Vantage.
Lawn Tennis Shoes. B. C. Boot and Shoe Store, opposite the Postoffice.

English House.
Self-sealing jam jars at the English House, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. *

FAIR GOD and Ben Hur, by Lew Wallace, Sketches from my Life, by Hobart Pasha, The Queen's Pictures, Cassell & Co., at Robt. Jamieson's book and stationery store.

At The City House.
Summer dress silks 3 1/2 cents per yard. The new beaded dress cords and girdles. MILLINERY, FEATHERS and FLOWERS AT COST.

T. Thompson, practical gun-maker, has removed to 37 Johnson street. Guns, pistols, sporting material, etc. All kinds of repairing done and warranted. 1m

The highest cash prices paid for ladies and gent's new and cast-off clothing. Note—Address, S. Coones, second door from Broad street, on Johnson. *1f

Just Arrived.
The place to buy holiday boots is at Baker's Bon Marche, Government street. His jubilee collection is well worth inspection, comprising the finest assortment of children's boots and shoes ever seen in this country. Elegant, desirable and cheap. 1m*

Have You Seen Them?
The celebrated Gurney stores for sale at Cheapside. Without a doubt the cheapest place in the city. Geo. Powell & Co., DeCosmos Block, Government street. *

Ice Cream and Confectionery.
The choicest and purest of Candies—the best of Ice Cream can be procured at the CHICAGO CANDY STORE. Parties supplied. Ice Cream packed for picnics. *

An Artistic Treat.
We have now on exhibition a collection of photos from paintings from the well known artist M. De l'Aubiniere. The subjects are of local interest and include "Mount Baker," "The Straits," "Ac. Lovers of art and the public in general are invited to call and inspect them at our studio, Government street. HALL & Lowe, Photographers. *

Reduced Prices.
Just received, a large stock of fine gold and all kinds of mouldings. Over 250 patterns to select from. Steel engravings and all kinds of pictures. Mounting and framing a specialty. Call and examine before buying elsewhere. JOS. SOMMER, Government street, three doors below new Bank of British Columbia. +

Spencer's Arcade.
At Spencer's Arcade you will find some of the most beautiful wool, wool and silk, and wool and plush shawls ever imported. Shawls for babies, shawls for children, shawls for young ladies, shawls for old ladies, shawls for evening wear, shawls for street wear, shawls for boating, shawls for presents. About twelve hundred shawls in all.

New and Second-Hand.
CLOTHING BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Highest cash price paid for Superfluous and Cast-off Garments, Blankets and Overcoats. TRAVELERS having a superfluity of clothing can sell them for cash to
N. POINTE, Johnson st., near Broad. *

What is it?
That produces that beautiful soft complexion and leaves no traces of its application or injurious effects? The answer, Wisdom's Roborant accomplishes all this, and is pronounced by ladies of taste and refinement to be the most delightful toilet article ever produced. Wanted, hair, less and matchless. D. E. Campbell, agent, corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Naval.

H.M.S. Conquest was out in the straits on Friday morning practising. She left for Honolulu at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Foster Co.

This company will shortly resume work under new management, the resignation of Mr. Henderson, its late superintendent, having been accepted.

Convicted.

Aged Jacob Sharp, who bribed New York aldermen to secure a street railway franchise, has been convicted. The punishment is ten years in gaol and \$10,000 fine.

Masked Highwayman.

A robber, masked and armed with shotgun, summoned a party of capitalists who were dining near Seattle in broad daylight to halt. The horses took fright and the party escaped.

A Worthy Reproduction.

The coronation number of the London Evening Sun has been laid on our table by J. B. Ferguson & Co., of the B. C. Stationary Company. It is a fine specimen of the number which appeared fifty years ago and is unique and interesting. Price 15 cents.

Enormous Fish.

Yesterday afternoon two Indians were observed carrying a halibut which measured not less than five feet, on a pole, and later on in the day another large fish attracted considerable attention. Upon inquiry it was learned that they were caught near San Juan island and 10-mile point.

Rhea Invests.

Rhea, in conversation with a reporter, at Portland the other day, stated that during her visit to the Northwest she had made purchases of real estate in Portland and Seattle, and intended looking the field over at Spokane Falls on her way east. Several of the members of her company have done likewise.

Inland Revenue.

The receipts for the inland revenue division of Victoria for June, 1887, are as follows:

Tobacco	\$ 229.60
Cigars	1,330.40
Spices	8,750.80
Malt	1,378.37
Other Receipts	50.00
Total	\$11,738.36

For San Francisco.

The following passengers left yesterday for San Francisco by the Geo. W. Elder: W. D. Claussen, E. L. Fleming, Mrs. Wm. Gilmore, W. T. Cox, Miss Dupont, Miss Girdlestone, Geo. Robinson, Chas. Burdham, T. Roman, Pon Jung, T. B. Draper and wife, E. W. McLean.

A Jolly Time.

The Conquest's men, previous to their departure south, invited the ship's company of H.M.S. Cormorant aboard the vessel and entertained them at a coffee supper on Friday evening. A jolly time was had. The Cormorant's life and drum band played and dancing was indulged in throughout the evening. At 10:30 o'clock the affair was brought to a close, and with three hearty cheers for their departing friends, which were returned, the Cormorants returned to their ship.

Our Credit.

The Canadian Gazette, under the heading "Success of the British Columbia Loan," says: For the \$205,400 44 per cent. bonds offered by the bank of British Columbia on behalf of the government of that province, there were applications to the amount of £1,205,000. The minimum was 102, and the amount was disposed of at £105 3s. 6d. to £106 5s. 6d., the average price obtained being £105 8s. 2 1/2. The tenders numbered upwards of 230, but very few of the applicants succeeded in obtaining an allotment.

Custom House Returns.

Following are the official returns of the Nanaimo custom house for the month ending June 30th, 1887:

Import duty	\$ 3,223.67
S. M. dues	188.99
Petroleum inspection	3.00
Miscellaneous	1.80
Total	\$ 3,427.37

Following are the returns for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1887:

Import duty	\$32,296.85
S. M. dues	2,467.58
Petroleum inspection	129.20
Steamboat inspection	21.90
Seizures	18.30
Undeclared goods	38.35
Miscellaneous	2.00
Total	\$35,260.18

The Nicot Country.

Mr. F. McCulloch has returned from a prospecting trip through the mining portion of Nicot and brought with him evidence of the success of his trip in the shape of some excellent looking gold and silver bearing rock. A test has not yet been made of its value per ton, but it will undoubtedly pan out well. Mr. McCulloch, together with all other mining men who have visited this recently discovered quartz region, is certain that there is a big future in store for it. The veins are numerous, are of good width, and have every appearance of being true or continuous veins. Its near presence to the railway will aid greatly in its development, and as it is understood that considerable capital is to be immediately spent on one mine, it is reasonable to hope that before another year passes by Nicola mines will be the scene of great activity.

The Laura Released.

Advices from Sitka have been received, giving an account of the trial of Captain Morrison of the schooner Laura, charged with the unlawful killing of fur seals in the waters of Alaska and of the release of his schooner. The trial was held in the United States district court, before Judge Dawson, on June 11th.

In reviewing the testimony Judge Dawson said that the preponderance of evidence was in favor of the defendant, who could not be held liable for acts committed outside the three marine league limit, as the jurisdiction of the United States extended only to that distance, with the exception of the waters of the Behring Sea, which was still an open question. His honor, therefore, directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was liberated. The decision rendered by Judge Dawson is regarded as an important one to the owners of sealing vessels in general, and particularly to those whose vessels have lately been seized under circumstances similar to those attending the seizure of the Laura.

A letter from Secretary Fairchild to the district attorney at Sitka states that should the United States marshal there require transportation for the purpose of selling, under the decree of the court, three English schooners lying at that place, which have been seized for violation of the laws against killing fur-bearing animals within the territory of Alaska, and the cargoes of these and other schooners, consisting of over 2,000 seal skins, he can take passage on the United States steamer Bear, after which the steamer will proceed north.

Escape of Prisoner.

A Chinese prisoner escaped yesterday morning through the neglect of an officer.

Customs Collections.

The collections at New Westminster for the month of June amount to \$3,919.04, a decrease of \$267.76 as compared with the same period of last year.

Last of the Opera.

The Pyke-Winston troupe played to a fair house last night. "This closes their engagements here and on the mainland, in which they have fared well. They leave to-night for the Sound.

The Excursionists.

The majority of those who went to Vancouver to celebrate Dominion Day, have returned to the city. Several stayed behind though in order to obtain the worth of their tickets which transpire to-day.

For Tacoma.

The North Pacific will leave this evening at 6:45 sharp, carrying passengers for the 4th of July celebration at Tacoma. The members of the council will be conveyed over in the Wolcott, which arrives to-day for that purpose.

The Tesser.

The new boiler for the steamer Tesser having arrived, that boat will soon be playing the main once more a firmer and speedier vessel. The steamer Emma Hayward brought the boiler over from the Sound yesterday it having been shipped from Montreal over the N. P. R.

They Looked Well.

Messrs. Van Volkenburg Bros. received 82 head of cattle from Cawston & Ellis' ranch last Thursday. They are the first that have been shipped to Victoria from the mainland this season, and were driven over the Hope mountain trail. They were also the finest looking cattle that have been received here yet.

The Challenge Cup.

In Shears & Page's show-window can be seen the beautiful challenge cup, presented by Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P., to the B. C. Rifle Association, to be competed for at the next matches. The cup is a very valuable one, and no doubt many will try to win the costly prize.

Passengers for Victoria.

The following passengers are on the Mexico for this port from San Francisco: J. S. Ledyard, Chas. Cuttle, Miss W. McIntosh, Mrs. C. W. Turner, S. M. Scott, Jas. Street and wife, Wm. Tishner, Mrs. D. Turner, L. Lequime, Mrs. Croghan and son, Mrs. J. A. Thain, F. M. English, Mrs. F. Adams, W. McNeal.

Honor for China.

A San Francisco dispatch of the 1st inst. says: The Canadian Pacific had a consignment of flour and leather on the steamer Mexico to-day for Vancouver, to be shipped to Hong Kong by the Parthia. Agent Stern says that it is the initial shipment from this city, but he expects it to be followed by a number of others.

Street Parade.

The Queen City brass band will parade to-morrow at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in full uniform and headed by a drum major. The band will march from Campbell's corner, up Yates street to Douglas street, along that street to Johnson, then to Government and out to the Agricultural grounds on Beacon Hill.

Cricket.

Sides were chosen at Beacon Hill yesterday by Messrs. P. D. Goeppel and J. Fennelly, the former winning by a score of 72 to 25. J. Griffin, for the winners, took 5 wickets for 5 overs, in 3 runs. H. J. Campbell getting 3 for 11 runs. Griffin also bowled freely for the top score of 30 in 11 overs. Two fives, Goeppel made 11 and H. Rhodes 10. None of the losing side reached two figures. Fennelly took 5 wickets for 11 runs; Sinclair 2 for 18.

Canadian Pacific Passenger Rates.

The Canadian Pacific has cut right and left on the existing first-class passenger rates across the continent to the Atlantic seaboard cities. Orders were sent from the company's head office in Montreal Friday to sell round trip tickets from San Francisco to New York and Boston for \$100, and to Montreal for \$100. In the case of the former rate it applies as well to Philadelphia and other large cities considered as common points with New York. At Montreal the passenger will have offered him proportionately low rates to eastern summer resorts within a considerable radius of that city. These round trip tickets will be good for six months. When several of the local passenger agents of the American transcontinental lines were informed of the Canadian Pacific's action, they were greatly surprised. The American roads have never in their history made a round trip from San Francisco to the east. Their present rate to eastern cities, and vice versa, are as low as they have ever been, and they charge passengers \$162 to New York and return; \$164 to Boston, and \$160 to Montreal and return.

The Victoria Kindergarten.

The establishment of a Kindergarten in this city is a boon to parents who desire to have their children taught the first rudiments of education. A representative of THE COLONIST called yesterday at the Kindergarten, corner of Blanchard and Church streets, and was shown by Miss L. Fowler, the Kindergarten, all the peculiarities of this novel method of teaching the young idea and at the same time amusing them. Miss Fowler has a large airy class room, suggesting by its appointments health and comfort for the pupils, the accommodation being limited at present to twelve pupils. On the walls are various devices and works of patient labor, illustrating the perfection attained by practice even by the little hands of children. Miss Fowler is assisted in the work by Miss Enelita Fowler, her sister, who has a very pleasing manner well calculated to entertain and instruct her pupils.

The kindergarten class at present comprises Misses Lillie and Laura Glover, Birdie Cook, Ethel Plaster, Maude and Eva Robinson and Herbert and Bertie Glasse. The children are kept occupied from 9:30 in the morning to 2:30 in the afternoon, and there is so much instructive amusement connected with the school hours that they would rather be with Miss Fowler than outside, where no certain amusement is assured.

The kindergarten system consists of a number of gifts, consisting of various manufactured articles, in fancy work, drawing, woodwork, cubes, squares, tablets, parquetry papers, embroidery and mats made from weaving different colored sheets of paper. At the same time the children are interested in the gifts, they are taught the alphabet and to read, and so advanced until they are able to enter regular schools. The kindergarten system is a good one for mothers who desire a safe place for their children during the day where they can improve the time. Miss Fowler is very popular with her pupils and she should receive substantial encouragement in her good work by a largely increased number of pupils this summer.

Vancouver Celebration.

Dominion day at Vancouver was celebrated right royally. The principal streets were beautifully decorated with evergreens, the private decorations being unique and elaborate in design and the show of loyalty in this respect was a great contrast to the poor decorations in Victoria on Jubilee day. On Cordova street a handsome arch was erected with the legend "1887 Jubilee 1887. Welcome to our visitors and the C. P. R. to its Pacific terminus."

H. M. ships Triumph and Caroline were anchored in the harbor and the officers entertained visitors with all their well known hospitality. At 8:30 the Yosemite arrived from Victoria with about 250 visitors, among whom were noticed Mayor Fell and several of the councillors. It is estimated that 6,000 people were in the city. His Worship Mayor McLean, members of the council, and the celebration committee welcomed the visitors and universal praise is accorded them for the bountiful provision made for the entertainment of guests. The procession formed at the city hall at 11 a.m. and was comprised of the following order of march:

Marshall—Geo. H. Mack.
Aides—R. C. Ferguson and J. Miller.
H. M. S. Triumph Band.
Officers of Navy and Blue Jackets.
Artillery and Rifles of New Westminster.
Mayor McLean, Mayor Fell, J. Gray, H. Lader, H. Fry, M.P.P., and Mayor Dickenson.
New Westminster Caledonian and St. George's Ward.
Haynes Victoria Band.
Ancient Order United Workmen.
Orange Men.
Knights of Pythias.
Vancouver City Band.
Nanaimo and New Westminster Firemen.
Vancouver Firemen.
Citizens and Visitors.

A complete tour of the city was made amid enthusiastic cheers and splendid music by H. M. S. Triumph band and Haynes Victoria band.
One of the games of lacrosse between the Victoria and Vancouver clubs proved a strong attraction and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Some spirited playing was shown on both sides and perfect harmony prevailed throughout the game, resulting in two straight wins for Victoria. The ground was not suitable for the game and both clubs played to disadvantage, though the strength of the Victoria club carried them through to victory.

In the first game the rubber was put through by Tight, after 55 minutes' hard play. The second game was taken from home field by Hibben. Time, 7 minutes. The following is a list of the Victoria team:

NAME. POSITION.
McKenzie Goal.
McKenzie Point.
McKenzie Cover Point.
McKenzie First Defense.
Wardle Field.
W. T. Light Field.
Lowe Center.
Hibben Field.
G. T. Light Home Field.
A. King Home.
W. H. Clark Inside Home.
T. B. Macabe Field Captain.

The following were among the Vancouver team: Shaw, Moeck, Haywood and O'Farrell. A. C. Perry, Captain. Umpires Messrs. A. W. Laing and R. P. McLennan. Referee, F. R. Glover.

Members of the Victoria club speak highly of the hospitality accorded them by members of the Vancouver club.

The yacht race was very interesting, as a stream of cold water from the second boat was extended for two miles and each yacht was drifted down opposite to the starting point. The first boat to turn was the large boat belonging to H. M. S. Triumph, which on the start was the last boat in the race, and having to sail the course twice was badly beaten by the Laura from New Westminster. The other races were quite exciting, Bush succeeding in beating Paine in the single sculls. An excellent programme of athletic games was given. The huckeen provided by the mayor and council of Vancouver was a fine spread, and over two hundred guests were present. Champagne and many kindred delicacies were enjoyed in profusion and many pleasant speeches and suitable toasts for the occasion.

The illuminations in the evening were exceedingly beautiful, especially the effect from the boats in the harbor. The festivities of the first day closed with a grand ball. The Victorians left by the Yosemite and three cheers were given at their departure. All expressed themselves delighted with the day and their reception.

Blue Ribbon Club.

The attendance last evening was not so large as usual. President Gray opened the meeting with prayer. The audience sang "Ring the Bells of Heaven," and "Where is my Wandering Boy To-night?" Misses Merrill and Sears played an instrumental duet, which received a well-deserved encore. Mrs. H. Wright and Miss Dobbs favored the audience with a duet, which was repeated in response to loud applause; the young ladies' voices blended harmoniously. Miss Kallman, a young lady possessing a charming voice, sang two beautiful solos, one of which entitled "Lullaby," was a rare treat. Mr. Sutton gave one of his interesting phonological lectures. Miss Hendricks played the accompaniments during the evening. The band played several fine selections.

Fell's Fall.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser produces what purports to be a report of Mayor Fell's speech at the banquet, of which the following is an extract:

"Remember," he said, "we people of Victoria are not just a collection of people, but of the contrary, recognize that her progress means the increased prosperity of Victoria and the whole of British Columbia. I know that the Colonist has been at Vancouver, but let me tell you that THE COLONIST does not represent Victoria, and no one there pays any attention to what it says."

The mayor has a happy faculty of accommodating himself to any circumstances, and this time evidently got in bad company. The hall was full, and so was he. He let his mouth loose upon the company, and is scarcely to be held responsible for what he did say. If this boom in celebrations does not soon come to a close our corpulent mayor will be "spirited" away.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Vice-President Oakes States that No Overtures have been made to the C. P. R. to Evacuate British Columbia.

The attention of Vice-President Oakes, of the Northern Pacific railway, having been called to the statements of Vice-President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific, in an interview with a representative of THE COLONIST, he has forwarded the following letter to Robt. Irving, agent in this city:

[COPY.]
ST. PAUL, June 23, 1887.
TO ROBT. IRVING:—I have yours of 15th inst., and in response would state that you are correct in your statement of the fact that the Northern Pacific railway company does not contemplate retiring from the business of British Columbia, and has made no overtures such as Mr. Van Horne claims in his interview.

Yours, very truly,
(Signed) T. F. OAKES,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.

Ladies Prunella shoe shoes 75c per pair
Ladies Two Button shoes \$1.25 per pair.
Children's Two Button shoes 75c per pair, at the English House, Fort street.

DOMINION DAY.

Celebration of the Event in Victoria and Elsewhere.

Dominion Day was ushered in by the most delightful weather, guaranteeing a pleasant day for the many picnics that had been arranged for. The Yosemite carried between three and four hundred visitors to Vancouver; the island railway took over six hundred passengers to Duncan's station and other points; boats and carriages took picnickers to the many delightful points in and around the city, so that during the day the city had a quiet appearance. Bunting was liberally displayed on buildings and vessels and though there was little excitement the day was locally celebrated.

At 12 o'clock, noon, No. 4 Battery, V. G. A., under command of Lieut. Robson, fired a ROYAL SALUTE of twenty-one guns at Finlayson's Point battery.

The chief event of the day within the city was the ATHLETIC CLUB PICNIC.

The picnic and ball given by the Athletic club at the Agricultural grounds afforded an opportunity to pass a delightful Dominion day and considerable interest was manifested by the spectators in the various sports. At 1:30 members of the Athletic Club left their hall, and headed by the B. C. A. band, marched through the city to the Agricultural grounds, where excellent facilities for the different exercises were arranged by the committee of management, Messrs. T. Deasy, J. McIntyre, J. Gardiner, F. Goulding, Chas. Gardiner, G. Shade, and F. Gouge. The sports commenced at 2:30 o'clock and the following programme was given during the afternoon:

One Mile Walking Match—First prize, \$7.50; second prize, \$2.50. E. Shade, first; H. McDowell, second.
Running Hop, Step and Jump—First prize, \$3; second prize, \$1.50. W. Duck, 36 ft. 8 in.; W. Trainor, 35 ft. 3 in.
Running Long Jump—First prize, \$3; second prize, \$1.50. W. Duck, 16 1/2 ft.; W. Trainor, 15 ft. 11 in.
Running High Jump—First prize, \$3; second prize, \$1.50. E. H. Pauline, 4 ft. 11 in.; E. A. Carlo, 4 ft. 10 in.

Boys' Race (under 12 years)—First prize, \$2; second prize, \$1. W. Elworth, first; H. King, second.
Club Swinging Contest—First prize, \$3; second prize, \$1.50. J. Hayes, first; E. Wilby, second.
One Mile Foot Race—First prize, \$6; second prize, \$3. R. Fawcett, first; T. Forest, second.

Exhibition on Horizontal Bar, by Members of the V. A. C.
Three-legged Race—First prize, \$3; second prize, \$1.50. Geo. Fry and Geo. Moss, first; W. Trainor and W. Smith, second.
Pipe Race—First prize, \$3; second prize, \$1.50. J. Farron, first; W. Smith, second.

Slack Wire Performance, by Joseph Weiler.
One Mile Naval Race—First prize, \$6; second prize, \$3. R. Cribber, H. M. S. Triumph, first; F. Sibley, H. M. S. Cormorant, second.

Atrobatic Exercises, by Members of Athletic Club.
Girls' Race (under 12 years)—First prize, \$2; second prize, \$1. Bertie King, first; Pauline Barry, second; Fannie Meigs, third.

Boys' Race—J. Gibbons, first; E. Braden, second.
At the conclusion of the games refreshments were partaken of at various stands, and in the evening a large crowd assembled in the pavilion, to enjoy the dancing, which lasted until a late hour.

THE METHODIST PICNIC.

The picnic of the church and school of the Pandora street church to Duncan's station, on the island railway, was a very successful affair. The train left Russell's station at 8:30 with five passenger and four or five picnic cars loaded with pleasure-seekers. A delightful run was made to Duncan's, where the crowd got off the train and walked to the Cowichan river, through the Indian reservation. They located in parties in the shady nooks that were none too plentiful at high noon. A mistake was made in not arranging for the opposite side of the stream, which abounds in shady and romantic spots, and is well adapted for a picnic ground. However, everybody seemed to enjoy themselves in the usual way, the youngsters in wading in the stream, while a few of the elders tried their hand at fishing, but with indifferent success. The day was very pleasantly spent, and when starting came the majority were quite ready for the return. A long wait was made after every car had been loaded for the return, for some reason or other, and it was 6:30 before a start was made. Good time was made, the train reaching Russell's at 8:30. The picnic all through was a successful affair, and those of the committee who had the affair in charge are to be complimented.

PRESBYTERIAN PICNIC.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 3RD, 1887.

IT DIDN'T DISSOLVE.

A Love Story on a New Plan.

(Written for the Sunday Colonist.)

The general average of love stories have a certain stereotyped style which at last becomes insipid, but the story-writer who breaks through this style is sure to meet with success.

In the old-styled love story one or more of the characters are of a wealthy and aristocratic class. Generally a rich and high-born young man becomes enamored of some poor but beautiful servant-maid, and the woeful story of their love is told in highly imaginative fashion. The marriage is always forbidden by the cruel parent, but in spite of this opposition it takes place, and the loving couple are kicked out to face a cold world by themselves. The young man being totally unfit for this sort of thing, the pair are reduced to great straits, but after a time the cruel parent falls ill, the gentle but poor, objected to bride enters the paternal mansion of her father-in-law in the disguise of a hired nurse. She, by her attentions, gains herself to the old man, who, after his recovery, proposes to adopt the beautiful girl, when she, with all dramatic effect, declines herself, and begs the pardon of the erring son who committed the sin of marrying beneath his position. The stern father relents. Says that "Henri could not be blamed for falling in love with an angel," and the curtain falls on a scene of domestic bliss, and everyone is happy.

Or the plot may turn in this fashion:—The rich young man loves the poor young maiden, and persuades her to consent to a quiet marriage, and afterwards she deserts her for some blue-blooded dame who has been picked up by the family. The usual boah of broken and shattered hearts is thrown in *ad nauseam*, the first wife generally dying of consumption just in time to save the wicked husband from the crime of bigamy, but the inevitable infant is left which will inherit the vast estates of its inconstant father.

Sometimes the plot takes another form. The lover may be a poor and struggling artist, who steals the heart of a rich and susceptible dame while giving her drawing lessons. She elopes with him, and after a number of privations, they are discovered and forgiven by the repentant father, who generally arrives on the scene just as some of the numerous and interesting offspring of the eloping couple are about to die of starvation. This is sometimes varied by letting both parents die, and having their only child subsequently adopted by the grief-stricken grandfather, who reproaches himself with the death of the others.

These are a few of the ordinary plots which are the staple from which the usual novel is spun and woven, producing a sameness of result that is as unchangeable as the regular swing of the seasons. Like the seasons, these may be events which are different, but the average is the same, as though sometimes changing in style in some slight particular, the rich and high-born daniel or lover, the aristocratic and cruel father, repentance and forgiveness is worked in every time.

To effect a change in great expense, employ a special author to devote the best available brain power in the production of a love story which should have none of these fossil chestnuts which we have mentioned. The author has followed our instructions, and we present the result to our many and critical readers. Should the style suit we shall not consider the expense, but shall feel that we have not labored in vain while catering to the refined tastes of a discriminating public, and, without further introduction, we give the title, which is

A LOVE STORY OF COMMON PEOPLE.

Theophrastus Spraggs and Selimnia Briggs were the joint possessors of two hearts which beat as one in a single ecstatic rhythmic throbs. This beatific and sublime result had been for years ripening into its perfect state of union, as Theophrastus and Selimnia, were, when in pinafore and jacket scholars at the same public school, and while but small the tiny flame of love began to glow in their little breasts. Theo always shared his apples and candy with Selimnia, and she, loving little soul, looked upon him as the light of his heart. Time rolled on, and the school days were finished, the battle of life beginning in earnest for these two young folks. Neither had wealthy parents, consequently both were compelled to join the great army of workers. Theophrastus, who had tastes of a mild and unexcitable sort, took up the business of druggists clerk, thinking that an easy and quiet way of gaining a livelihood. Selimnia became a saleswoman in the dry goods department of a store near the establishment where Theo, pounded drugs and mixed awful and mysterious compounds behind the sheltering screen which druggists have from time immemorial fixed up to shield themselves from the prying gaze of a curious public.

Nothing had yet occurred to mar the serenity of the loves of Theophrastus and Selimnia, but the old adage that the course of true love never did run smooth, was to receive in their case a new proof of its truthfulness. Theo had become quite an expert in his chosen profession, sporting the same immaculate attire as others of the pharmaceutical fraternity, and charging, in an inimitably graceful way, the usual seventy-five cents for three cents worth of drugs. Selimnia, too, had advanced in the intricacies of saleswoman, and was a most charming manner, her vivaciousness that the goods sold by her were of the best possible texture and quality. Both had reached that period of youthful age when life is painted in its most rosy hues, and had arrived at the conclusion that without each other's society, the trouble of living would not be worth the exertion. Of course they had talked of matrimony, and had made great plans as to how they would live, but, as was said before, they were not rich, and it was a question of time ere they could get together the money to start house-keeping, (the time-payment system had not been invented then.) At length, however, their savings began to reach an amount which would warrant them in taking the step they longed to, and as Theo was to have a raise in his salary in the spring, they had determined to join their fortunes in June, which was but six short months away.

However, the best laid plans often fail, and little did these two, who were so loving in December, think that ere the flowers began to bloom, their fond love would be a thing of the past, but it was written, and fate-like, it came about, and through the agency of a most insignificant and valueless article. It happened thusly:

Theophrastus and Selimnia attended the same church, and often went to prayer meeting, as was but right in such an exemplary young couple. After these meetings were over Theo would escort his sweetheart to her home, and it was during one of these escorts that the fateful happening happened which broke up the love which had lasted so long. As they were walking towards Selimnia's home on

the eventful evening, Selimnia began to cough. Theo, ever ready to relieve such ailments, asked his love if she would take a troche, which he affirmed would effect a rapid and permanent cure of the trouble. A troche, too, which he claimed, was of his own manufacture, and to use the words printed on the box, were a specific for all throat and bronchial affections. How little did he think that the troche he would give would prove a cure for an affection of the heart. Selimnia expressed her willingness to be relieved from the annoyance of the cough, and Theo at once plunged his fingers into his vest pocket to get the magic cure which was to banish the irritation instantly. It being somewhat dark, Selimnia took the proffered troche, and slipped it in her mouth, leaving it there to dissolve, according to the directions of Theophrastus.

As they walked along Theo from time to time asked if she felt any relief. Selimnia thought she did, but mentioned that the troche had not dissolved. Arriving at her home, good-nights were said, and Theo left for his own domicile, stopping just at the gate to wave a last goodbye, and say "Won't you have another troche." Selimnia entered the house, and thinking it strange the troche given her had not depreciated in size, took it from her mouth to examine it.

Shades of Esculapius, it was a *trouser's button*!

After the first shock of this startling discovery was over, Selimnia at once wrote to Theo, informing him that all between them was at an end, sending him back, at the same time, the ring and other gifts which he had made to her.

Of course Theo felt much shocked at this, and besought an explanation, but none was forthcoming, and in a few days Selimnia was wedded to the village tailor, who had often cast an admiring glance at her.

Did Theophrastus become heart-broken over this rule shattering of his idol? Did he poison himself to death with prussic acid or some other deadly drug? Not much. He just took it easy, and made love to the daughter of his employer, was duly accepted, and in the course of time became a family man, and when his father-in-law retired, took charge of the business.

Selimnia turned out to be a bad housewife, as her knowledge of cookery was limited, her earlier years being passed in the dry-goods store, consequently the tailor, her husband, became dyspeptic, and Theophrastus had the sweet revenge of selling him nauseous and bitter remedies for the complaint, so that after all the ending of his love's young dreams was not so bad.

Miraculous.

"My MIRACULOUS CURE was that I had suffered from kidney disease for about two years, was off work all that time. A friend told me of B.B.B., I tried it, and am happy to say that I was cured by two bottles." Wm. Tier, St. Mary's, Ont. to-th-sat-dw

"FROM THE HOSPITAL."

"Yes," said the Rev. Mr. Dibble, "I knew I could depend upon the hospitality of my flock to entertain this excellent young divine, seeing that my own household is in no disorganised condition, owing to the exigencies of a crowded house. It will be only for a night or two, and we all know what is promised to those who receive the angel unwarmed."

And Mr. Dibble rubbed his hands and looked smilingly around upon the members of the Young Ladies' Aid Association, while this amiable collection of nuns, bangs, frizzed hair, and crimped aces signified assent.

Not a daisy in the number but would gladly have extended her gracious hospitality to the Rev. Felix Amory, who was to preach a sermon in aid of the Home Missions at the village church upon the coming Sunday evening.

"I'm sure," said Miss Lidia Larkspur, promptly anticipating the crisis, "papa would be most happy to receive the gentleman!"

While the other ladies looked inquisitively first at Miss Lidia, then at each other, and whispered, "Bold thing!"

"Most kind of you to propose it, I'm sure," said Mr. Dibble, and so the matter was settled, not at all to the general satisfaction.

And Lidia Larkspur went home, and issued orders that the parlor curtains should be washed and ironed, and a pound-cake of the richest nature concocted.

While Kate Duer, the doctor's sister, who was as fond of young divines as Lidia herself, and would in no wise have objected to varying the monotony of her home life with a spice of ecclesiastical novelty, returned to her crocheting with a yawn and a general impression that life was a bore.

We are to have a young lecturer from the city in the church on Sunday evening," she said to her brother when he hustled into dinner.

"Eh?" said Dr. Duer, swallowing his scolding soup; "are we? By the way, Kate, there's a new case of small-pox reported among those hands on the railway." "Dear me," said Kate, who was composing a refreshing salad in a carved wooden bowl. "I hope you keep well vaccinated, Hugh."

"Oh, there's no trouble about that," said the doctor; "only the other patients in the hospital object to such a case."

"I should think so very likely," said Kate.

"I must try to isolate him somewhere," said Dr. Duer thoughtfully. "In one of those stone houses by the river, perhaps." said Mrs. Viggers who had the disease, I know."

And then Dr. Duer tasted the salad and pronounced it first-rate.

Pitcheville was on the *qui vive* that day when the doubtless-stopped piece of dung flew on the tongue of popular rumour through the town. An actual small-pox case in their midst, and a young minister coming all the way from New York to appeal to their sympathies on behalf of home missions.

"I wonder if it is contagious?" said old Mrs. McAdam, looking very round-eyed through her spectacles.

"Contagious?" said Mrs. Emmons; "it ought to find its way into every house in our village."

"What!" cried Mrs. McAdam; "the small-pox!"

"No; certainly not," said Mrs. Emmons; "the sympathetic movement in favor of home missions."

And then everyone laughed. Mrs. Mc-

Adam looked puzzled, and Mrs. Emmons drew herself up and remarked that "it was very irreverent to laugh at sacred things."

But Miss Lidia Larkspur, whose father did not believe in vaccination, and who had a mortal horror of the disease against which the famous Jenner waged so successful a warfare, was much troubled in her mind.

"I've always had a sort of premonition that I should fall a victim to the small-pox," sighed she. "I only wish pa would let me be vaccinated!"

It was on a sultry August evening, the sky full of lurid clouds, the air charged with glittering arrows of electricity, and the big drops beginning to patter on the maple leaves, when there sounded a knock at Miss Lidia's door—a most mysterious tap, as she afterwards declared.

"Who's there?" said Miss Lidia, opening it just sufficiently to obtain a glimpse of a tall, pale man with pocket-handkerchief folded turbanwise around his head.

"Excuse me," said this apparition, "but I believe I have lost my way. Might I ask shelter from the shower? I am the young man from the hospital."

"Certainly not," said Miss Lidia, closing the door abruptly in his face, with a little shriek. "Good gracious! have I stood face to face, with the small-pox case?"

And then she rang for the servant and the camphor-bottle, and went into hysterics.

Mrs. Printemps lived in the next house—a picturesque cottage, overlooking with Virginia-creeper, with a little plaster cast of Cupid in the garden, and a great many bluebells and carnations—a young widow who read all the newest looks and sometimes wrote gushing poems for the second-rate magazines.

Mrs. Printemps imagined herself like the gifted and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, and dressed up to the part, as far as nineteenth-century prejudices would allow her—and she was seated by the easement, trying to find a rhyme to suit a most decommodating line of poetry when the tall stranger appeared under her window, "for all the world" as Mrs. Printemps subsequently expressed it, "like a troubadour, or David Rizzio himself."

"Excuse me, madam," he began, "but I am from the hospital, and—" "My goodness me!" ejaculated Mrs. Printemps, jumping to her feet; "how dare you come here and tell me that to my face? Why don't you isolate you?"

"Madam—" said the surprised stranger.

"Go away!" said Mrs. Printemps, hanging down her window and bawling it noisily. "Betsy" to her hired girl—"run across the meadow to her door. Underlay's an tell her that the small-pox case is rampaging all over the country, trying to get people to let him in, and she isn't to open the door on any account. And the paper Dr. Duer's ask him what sort of sanitary regulation he calls this kind of thing?"

"I'm afraid I'll meet him, mom," said Betsy, peeping behind the side door; "and I ain't been vaccinated for seven years, and—"

"Nonsense!" said Mrs. Printemps. "If you go across the pasture-field you'll get there full five minutes before he does. Make haste now."

Kate Duer was standing in her doorway watching the storm roll grandly over the mountain-tops, when the weary and bewildered traveller opened the gate and came hesitatingly in.

"I beg your pardon," said he meekly, "but I think there must be something singular in my appearance. People seem to shut their doors against me, and shun me as if I had the pestilence. And I cannot find the residence of Mr. Dibble, the clergyman. Would you be asking me to leave if I were to request you to let me rest in your porch until the storm is over? I came from the hospital, and—"

"Oh, I understand," said Kate meekly. "You are the small-pox patient. But I have been vaccinated and am not afraid of the disease. There is a very comfortable chamber in the second story of the barn, and you shall be carefully nursed and taken care of there, if—"

"But you are mistaken," cried the young man; "I am not—"

"Hush!" said Kate gently. "Do not be afraid to confide in me. I am Dr. Duer's sister, and know the whole story. Sit here and rest a little, and I will bring you some bread and milk until my brother comes."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you," said the stranger, "and the bread and milk will taste delicious after my long walk. But I don't know where to look for you to think that I am a victim to varioloid. I have lost my hat in the wind, to be sure, and am compelled to wear this Syrian-looking drapery on my head, but I never had small-pox, and hope never to encounter its horrors."

Kate Duer turned red first, then pale. "Then," said she, "if you are not the small-pox case, who are you?"

"I am Felix Amory," said the young stranger, "the chaplain of St. Lucia's hospital in New York. I am to preach in the home mission on Sunday next."

Kate Duer burst out laughing. "And everyone has been mistaking you for the small-pox case!" said she. "Oh, Mr. Amory, do come in. How could we all have been so stupid! But you see, the minute you began to speak of the hospital, we were all taken in."

"I dare say it was very awkward of me," said Mr. Amory. "But it's the way I have always mentioned myself to strangers. St. Lucia's, you know—"

"Yes, I know," said Kate. "But to the good folks here, there is only one loss in the world, and that is the Pitcheville Institute."

Mr. Amory enjoyed his tea, sliced peaches, and delicate "angel cake" very much, as he sat at the table with Kate Duer, by the soft light of the shaded lamp, while the rain pattered without. And when the doctor came in it was cosier yet.

"The small-pox case?" said he. "Oh, that is safely isolated at Hope's Quarry since this morning. Upon my word, Mr. Amory, I am sorry that you have had such a disastrous experience."

All day long that evening, said the young clergyman, he sat back in his snug corner with an expression of ineffable content on his face.

Miss Lidia Larkspur was quite indignant when she heard that Mr. Amory was staying at Dr. Duer's residence.

"Just like Kate Duer," said she. "To manoeuvre to get that poor young man into her hands, after all. But if man rushes around the country, telling everybody that he comes from a hospital, what can he expect?"

"The most awkward thing I ever heard of in my life," said Mrs. Printemps vindictively.

But this was not Mr. Felix Amory's last visit to Pitcheville. He came in autumn when the leaves were red—and then in the frozen beauty of winter. And the last time, he asked Kate Duer "if she was willing to encounter the trials of a minister's wife?" And Kate, after a little hesitation, said that she was willing to try.

And Miss Lidia Larkspur declared that "anyone could get married if they were as bold about it as Kate Duer."

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THE WEST COAST.
Vivid Description of a Beautiful and Picturesque Country—Interesting to Artists and Tourists.

(Written for THE COLONIST.)
The following account of a trip to the West Coast of this island will, I am sure, be interesting to such of your readers, to whom as you will see by the heading it is principally addressed.

The West coast of this island, besides its undoubtedly great mining probabilities, possesses an attraction to the lovers of the beautiful and curious in nature, which is unexcelled for strange rugged grandeur, contrasting with charming bits of foliage and little valleys, the whole bordered or overtopped by ribbon-like strips of deep ocean blue water, through which our staunch seaworthy "Maud" steamed, seeming like an intruder on the vast solitudes of nature. The entire trip from Victoria through the straits of Fuca round the fine 150 feet high light house, situated on a rocky islet of Cape Beale which marks the southerly point of Vancouver island; then through the archipelagoes of Barclay and Clayquot sounds and up rugged fords like Badwell and Alberni canals, is highly interesting and very beautiful.

Canal is a strange name to give an arm of the sea, but it gives a very good idea of the curious contracted nature of the deep, narrow inlet which cuts into the island for 35 or 40 miles, (reckoning from Cape Beale), reaching far across the west coast of the island, and named after the flourishing little settlement of Alberni. This ribbon of sapphire-hued liquid, is walked in by peak after peak of pine and cedar covered mountains rising abruptly from the so-called canal on either side to the height of two to three thousand feet hundred feet, the loftier peaks capped with the remains of winter snows, a sight of which is a pleasant, cooling effect on a hot summer's day. In some places, the gorge runs, a till one could skin a brim their side, on to the precipitous mountain slopes; in the ravine-like gorges, be-tween which mountains, many a little mountain torrent foams and tumbles down to join mother ocean, whilst every here and there a larger stream of one magnitude, such as the Gold Stream, and the Sonmass river with its tributaries diversify the enchanting landscape.

On this latter river the rising settlement of Alberni is situated, and by the way the somewhat extensive delta, and river channel is filled with huge fang-like snags. One would think the inhabitants of that ambitious rising settlement, were, or had been badly bitten by russophobia, and to prevent the entry of gunboats, had cut and tumbled a little forest, into their prettily wooded stream, to the exclusion of enemies and friends alike. The river, however, can be made safe and navigable for 14 foot draft, with a little attention and a small expense. And now after a sort stay and ramble round Alberni, our steamer retraces her way down the narrow canal at night, appearing to glide through a stream of shimmering ink, into a wall of solid granite, lace fringed with pines and cedars along the summit, against the black ground of clear dark sky,

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How delightful, too, it is; after the long months of confinement in a dusty office, to take the willow rod and alluring fly, seek some placid lake, and there draw the finny denizens of the waters from their native element. How thrilling the sensation when a huge trout rises and you have him in play. But when he breaks the line close to the pole and escapes, you feel mad, and after

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JULY 3RD, 1887.

SUPPLEMENT.

A BOOK ABOUT CANADA.

The Recollections of Sir E. W. Watkin, Bart., M.P.—Thirty-five Years of Canadian Progress—The Railway Movement and Federation—Life-like Portraits of Canadian Statesmen.

If Sir E. W. Watkin has gratified many old friends (some of them co-laborers in his life-work) in placing his "Recollections" before the world, he has also conferred a favor, which will be duly appreciated, by the much larger circle of readers who know him by his reputation and his services to this country. From 1851 till 1886, he was associated with enterprises and events which were destined to exert a far-reaching influence on the Dominion and the Empire. In the former year he visited Canada and the United States in search of health. Ten years later his mission was on important business. In 1875 he was again on this continent and when he reached home in 1886 he had crossed the Atlantic no less than thirty times. Between the first and the last of those trips many changes of the utmost significance had taken place and some of them the author, with clear view and resolute purpose, had foreseen long before their accomplishment. A quarter of a century ago, for instance, on his first meeting with Mr. (now Sir Leonard) Tilley, he and his newly found friend had

that neither of them would do, if he could help it, till he had looked upon the waters of the Pacific from the windows of a British railway carriage. At that time, the "imperial instinct" was a little known force, and the great idea of a transcontinental line through British territory seemed like a mere dream. Nevertheless, they both lived to see the dream fulfilled through the indomitable perseverance of Sir George Stephen and his colleagues, sustained by the liberal and far-sighted policy of Sir John Macdonald. That grand scheme was the due sequel of Confederation, for the carrying out of which Sir E. W. Watkin gives the chief credit to the late Duke of Newcastle among English statesmen. He is the most severe on what he calls

the "little English" party—the party which, for selfish and narrow ends, has never hesitated to risk alienating Her Majesty's subjects. He finds its counterpart in the "Grit" clique of Canada. Though in the main his criticisms are only too well deserved, it is, in our opinion, hardly fair to characterize the late Hon. George Brown as "a man of Yankee leanings," and, in his excessive eulogy of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, as the friend of union. Sir E. W. Watkin has forgotten that part which he played in 1867-69. The book sheds many side lights on the causes which promoted or retarded the consummation reached at last in the British North America act, and especially on the manner in which the federal scheme was furthered by the railway movement. The first step forward was made in the act of 1849, modified in 1852 with special reference to the Grand Trunk. As early as 1861 the author of the "Recollections" advocated the extension of the line both ways so as to make it inter-oceanic or transcontinental. Naturally, he would have made the great pioneer project the nucleus of the system, a treaty of international neutralization being suggested to secure transit over the route required, though American territory. The baronet gives a somewhat anxious account of the agencies by which his hopes on this subject were disappointed. He was in Quebec, he tells us, in July, 1863, and at the same time there was in the same city, as American consul, "a tall, long-legged, short-bodied, sallow-faced, sunken-eyed man"—"a person disagreeable to look at, and in his odd-colored trousers, short waistcoat and dark green dress coat, with brass buttons, he went elbowing about amongst the ladies and gentlemen on the platform." "Phrenology would have condemned him. Phrenology and physiognomy combined would have hung him on the certain verdict of any intelligent jury." This was

MR. CONSUL OGDEN, "the sort of diplomatist whose duties, as he apprehended them, were those of a spy. Some gentlemen of Quebec gave a dinner to the referee, Valerian, and at their request Mr. Watkin, as he was then presided. The result was an estrangement between him and Mr. Eardley, with whom he had hitherto been on excellent terms—the result, as he believed, of the one-sided report despatched to Washington by Mr. Consul Ogden. But, though it did not fall to his lot or to that of the Grand Trunk to execute the magnificent design on which his thoughts had dwelt so long, Sir E. W. Watkin has nothing but praise for those who rendered it an accomplished fact. "The pioneer suggestion of a railway across British territory to the Pacific has," he writes, "been claimed by many. To my mind all valuable credit attaches to those who have completed the work." At the same time he claims that it was in the three years, beginning with mid-July, 1861, during which he was virtually the unpaid agent of the Duke of Newcastle, that the seed of which the great enterprise is the outgrowth was sown and took root. In a notice such as this it is impossible to do more than glance at the many points of interest which the author has helped to elucidate. They relate, for the most part, to three chief topics—our railway development, Confederation and

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

On this last question the volume contains a mass of valuable information, statistical, political and biographical, not to be met with in ordinary works of reference. One of the suggestions made in the course of the negotiations for the sale of the property was that the Northwest should be erected into a Crown colony under the name of "Hysperia," and this is attributed to Dr. Mackay. The memoranda of the telegraph agreement with Mr. O. S. Wood, whose letters to Mr. Potter, read at the Detroit convention in 1865, so shocked Canadian sentiment, are reproduced in detail. An instructive sketch of the company from the days of Prince Rupert closes with the list of the actual posts and the acreage thereto attached. The general reader will, perhaps, find most enjoyment in the vivid portraits which the able and clear story waters of St. George's channel, and on the other the mountains descend without any intervening foothills; but by means of tunnels, embankments, and viaducts every natural obstacle in the route of the Wild Irishman has been overcome.

The distance between Chester and Holyhead is accomplished in less than two hours; a tubular bridge spans the Menai Strait, the ferrying of which formerly led to many tragedies; another bridge is hung over the Conway River, and Penmaenmor is pierced by a tunnel, through which the train winds like a ring through the nose of a savage.

pleasure. Some of the underwood, on the dual plantations had been burned by sparks from an engine of the Manchester, Sheffield & Lincolnshire railway, and Mr. Watkin had been asked by Lord Yarborough, the chairman of the road, to present the company's explanations. "I waited some time," says the narrator, "but at last I stalked the Duke, looking very angry, indeed—so stern and severe that I could not help smiling and saying, 'The burnt copy! Your Grace.' Upon this he laughed, held out his hand, placed me beside him, and we had a very long discussion, not about the fire, but * * * about Canada, the United States, and the colonies generally." From that time forth the Duke is his hero amongst statesmen, and he is never wearied of sounding his praises. A statue portrait of him forms the frontispiece to the "Recollections."

GEORGE BROWN, "powerful, obstinate, Scotch and Protestant," the author evidently did not like, and he is at no pains to conceal his aversion to a man who had, it appears, treated him with scant courtesy. He tells an amusing story of Thomas D'Arey McGee. That lamented orator and statesman had to address an audience, consisting largely of colored people, in a tavern called "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The late Hon. L. H. Holt had preceded him in a sober speech, well packed with statistics. McGee appealed to the feelings of his African hearers, and gained their sympathies. But it was not his eloquence that won the day but his curly hair. "Mr. McGee has hair like good nigger," said the dusky landlord, and the votes of the "cabin" went to his credit. This story is ascribed to the hero of it, and recalls a style of reproach not rare in the diatribes of the *Advertiser* and other newspapers, after Mr. McGee's arrival in Montreal. A warm friendship existed between Sir Edward Watkin and the late

SIR G. E. CARTIER, nor did the former prove himself unworthy of the confidence and respect with which the great French Canadian leader regarded him. When Mr. Cartier declined the "C. B." with which the British Government in 1868 would have recognized his services in bringing about the union, Mr. Watkin gracefully requested the home authorities to withhold for a time the knighthood with which they had signified their intention of honoring him. Subsequently the slighted statesman received a baronetcy, as did his faithful friend at a later date. The correspondence on this question of honors is of considerable interest, as showing that Sir George E. Cartier was, at least, as much influenced in the course he took by pride of race, as by personal pique. He looked upon the inferiority of a million of colored and half-breed Canadians. Here his portrait as sketched by Sir E. W. Watkin: "A man under middle height, hair turning a little grey, eyes grey blue, sparkling and kindly, face almost Grecian, figure spare but muscular, well proportioned, manner almost southern fire and restlessness." Of

the author writes:—"I was at once struck by an odd resemblance in some of his features and expressions to Disraeli—dark, curly hair, piercing eyes, aquiline nose, mouth sometimes firm, almost stern in expression, sometimes so mild that he seemed especially fitted to play with little children. I soon learned that in fact, fixed purpose and resources he was ahead of them all. And, after watching his career for a quarter of a century, I have no reason to alter that opinion. He is a statesman of Canada—one of the ablest men on the continent. I wish he administered the colonial relations of the whole Empire." In this last expression of admiration and confidence Sir E. W. Watkin directly gives emphasis to convictions which he had frequently occasion to avow in the course of his narrative. Again and again he rebukes the apathy, the neglect of duty and in difference to imperial interests which have marked the colonial administration of too many English Governments. More than once when he complained to American statesmen of the impunity with which they permitted aggressions on the Canadian frontier the reply was: "Why does not your Government remonstrate?" He does not conceal his indignation at the policy which deprived Canada of the military representatives of British power at a most critical stage in her history and when the consequences might have been so grave. There is much in the book, besides the points which we have mentioned, to which, if space permitted, we would like to call attention. In the matter of arrangement it is susceptible of an improvement and it lacks an index, without which no work is complete. The heading of the chapters are not always trustworthy guides to the contents, but the reader is disposed to be lenient when he finds awaiting him much more than he has been promised. To the future historian the book will be of considerable value, as much for what it suggests as for what it supplies. The author's patriotism is broad, generous and hopeful and he has a faith in the future of Canada which is inspiring and sustaining. No writer has shown a finer appreciation of our great inheritance on this continent and of the possibilities of our great inter-oceanic highway as the real Northwest passage. Altogether, as a record of the experiences, opinions, impressions and reflections of one who has had an influential and fruitful share in the creation and development of the Canadian Dominion, we have pleasure in recommending "Canada and the States" to the readers of the *Gazette* (London and New York: Ward, Lock & Co.).

THE WILD IRISHMAN.

The Fast Train From London to Holyhead En route to Dublin and Queenstown.

The wild Irishman is the fast train which carries the American mails from London to Holyhead, en route to Dublin and Queenstown. It drives down from Euston to Chester at the speed of forty miles or more an hour, and issuing from that quaint, gabled, and galleried city through a gap in the splendid walls, it continues on its course to Holyhead along the picturesque shore of North Wales.

Many Americans travel by it, as in leaving or in joining the Atlantic steamer at Queenstown they can save several hours by taking this route, but it is usually night when they are borne along, and the journey finds no dwelling-place in their memories. . . . Precipitous cliffs frown down upon the meteor-like train, one side are the stormy waters of St. George's channel, and on the other the mountains descend without any intervening foothills; but by means of tunnels, embankments, and viaducts every natural obstacle in the route of the Wild Irishman has been overcome.

When the train leaves Chester it almost immediately crosses the boundary line between Cheshire and North Wales, and for the rest of the distance to Holyhead it is in that country.

On the other side of the train lies a country of increasing hilliness—a landscape like that of England, with trim hedge-rows, thatched cottages, and the wild-looking solitude of the foliage which is a sort of atonement for the persistent humidity of the climate. The garden, Mr. Gladstone's seat, is about two miles off the line, and about twenty minutes after leaving Chester a train runs close against the walls of Flint Castle—a grim mass of naked rock, upon which decay has set no sign of regret, and age has put on no assuaging mantle. The castle was built by Edward I., and Shakespeare has made the "rude ribs" and "tattered" battlements one of his scenes in his play of Richard III.

Behind the hills which slope down to Flint is Holywell, a town which deserves its name from a miraculously copious spring, of such efficacy in healing that beautiful gothic shrine built over it, and ascribed to the generosity of the mother of Henry VII., is hung with the crutches and trusses of those who have been cured by bathing in it.

The Wild Irishman scarcely slackens its speed at Rhyl, the flat and rectangular little watering-place whose name excursions from Lancashire and Yorkshire bathe in a yellow mixture of mud washed down from the Dee and the Mersey. But presently we cross a river which, flowing down from between high hills, empties into the sea within sight of the train, at a point where a massive headland juts outward, and reaching the farther side, we are borne under the shadow of a cliff-like wall. We look out and up, and there are towers, battlements and parapets. These are so high, and the train is so close to the base, that we have to almost dislocate our neck in order to see the summit. It is a castle, not a cliff; but it seems to grow out of the rock upon which it stands, and when it was built nature and art joined hands to give it a double strength.

When Edward I. had conquered the Welsh he built three great castles to keep the vanquished down, and though dismanted and despoiled, they are still very substantial examples of the architecture of his time; one is at Carnarvon, another at Beaumaris, and the third is this at Conway, the common name of the river we have just crossed, the castle, and the little town which lies under the castle, still within a walled space which formerly had twenty-four round towers.

A minute or two after the train leaves Conway the mountains begin to crowd down upon the Wild Irishman, and threaten to shove the line into the sea. It is these that the traveler from America sees from the deck of the ocean steamer as she passes up the St. George's Channel to Liverpool. They are a northern spur of the Snowdon range, and among the huddled masses rises one, a very Gibbalt of a peak, higher than all the rest.

Once again we are in darkness, but this time the reverberations are not those of a tunnel. The sounds are hollow and metallic; we are crossing the strait by the vast tubular bridge which Stephenson built between 1846 and 1850, and which put an end to the frequent accidents that had previously occurred to passengers crossing by the ferry. The Britannia Bridge, as it is called, consists of eight tubes resting on three towers, and it spans the stream at a height of 101 feet. It is 1,841 feet long, and the tubes are said to contain 11,400 tons of iron. Some fellow passenger is sure to put us in possession of these dimensions, but we who have seen the Brooklyn Bridge can listen unmoved, and give him in return the statistics of one of the greater achievements.

One end of the bridge, that by which we enter—is in Carnarvonshire, and when we reach the other we are in the island of Anglesey, the Mona of early English history, and the last refuge of the Druids. It is not a very large island, only twenty miles from north to south, and twenty-eight miles from east to west. The surface is rolling (and if such a word can be employed to describe anything in nature) commonplace, but, except in the straits, the seaward edge is a long line of cliffs of varying height, at whose feet many a ship has come to grief. There are many Druidical remains on the island, and the old hierarchy of the woods has left unexplained, and it was in Anglesey that Suetonius burned the last of the Druids in their own altar fires.

A few miles from Holyhead we pass within a short distance of Aberffraw, the seat of the native Prince of Wales, and thus the Wild Irishman completes its course, and lands us at the gangway of the channel steamer.

It is then that we discover what an empty, noiseless little place Holyhead is. It is the nearest port to Ireland, and that is, and always has been, the reason of its existence.—W. H. *Riding in Harper's Magazine.*

TRUE LOVE PREVAILS.

They were going to have a grand festival in Bardsley on the 10th inst. It was to be given in the little school behind the church; and the school was, accordingly, the scene of much bustling excitement on the morning of the eventful day.

There were a few busy maids over-sewing, but most of the work—the arrangement of the little tables, and the decoration of the room with evergreens and mottoes—was done with a will by the young people of the town. Bright young faces smiled over their pretty dresses flitted about, and the buzz of animated voices filled the air.

Over in a corner, Dolph Gorman and Josie Wheeler were laboring over a motto, which was to convey, in big gilt letters, and an exclamation point, the most highly original sentiment of "Welcome!"

"Well, I'm waiting for that C. You slow thing," said Josie, spreading out the W-E-L-D and regarding it admiringly, and pushing her hair out of her eyes with a sticky hand. "Isn't it going to look like a letter?"

"Well, it ought to," said Dolph, holding out his aching fingers with an injured air. "This is the worst job I ever undertook. By the way," he added, looking into Josie's face anxiously: "Mrs. Thompson is determined to have me as a guest, and she has thought I should sacrifice myself on the altar of taffy and sweets—and says I can ask somebody to assist me in the noble work. Will you?"

Josie smiled, and blushed. "I don't know," she said, trying not to show the utter willingness she felt. "I expected to help serve the strawberries and ice-cream, and I've got my cap and apron all ready. All the waitresses are going to wear them, you know."

"I was just going to ask you to wear a cap and apron," said Dolph, looking at Josie with a mischievous grin. "You'll cast a glory, and lend an air of distinction to the burnt almonds. You won't refuse?"

"Oh, I suppose not," said Josie with a light-hearted laugh. "See here, Dolph Gorman, if you don't hurry with that 'O, Mr. Gorman!' cried an appealing voice.

And Dolph turned with good-humored haste. A strikingly-pretty and charmingly-dressed young lady, mounted on the top of a high step-ladder, had turned to Dolph, and she had her brows in a pained pucker and her lips in a pout.

The end of the evergreen wreath which she had been artistically twining about a post dangled above her head. Miss Lavine was not a Bardsley. No, she had come from the city, and she was, in her stylish, delicately-shaded, glove-fitting dress; her little, French, lace-trimmed bonnet; her dainty chateaufort hair—were such as no Bardsley girl, however ambitious, had ever possessed.

Dolph anxiously. "You aren't mad? You'll help me sell candy to-night, won't you?" he added dubiously. "How do you dare to ask me?" cried Josie, laughing round at him suddenly. "No! Don't! Ask Miss Lavine!"

"All right," said Dolph quietly. "And the next moment, Josie, standing with heated face and flashing eyes, heard Miss Lavine's soft voice crying loudly: "Help you at the candy-stand? Dear me, yes! How perfectly jolly. Mr. Gorman!"

At eight o'clock that evening the school was transformed. The girls were at their prettiest, in their white ruffled caps, and lace-bordered aprons. Josie Wheeler, among the rest, looked as sweet and fresh as a flower, as she flitted about among the tables, already filling rapidly with trays of crimson berries and pink, and brown, and yellow-tinted cream.

Dolph Gorman watched her wistfully from behind his candy-stand. Miss Lavine was at his side, in a lovely costume of pale and dark blue. She was particularly bright and fascinating. Everybody was magically drawn to her corner; she had already sold a handsome amount.

Josie, in spite of her apparent absorption, had watched it all with increasing misery. She had seen the charming blue dress with a jealous pang; she had kept a mental record of the number of remarks Dolph had addressed to his pretty companion; she had noted her smiling responses bitterly.

"I don't know, really," said Nellie Storey, depositing Mr. Rickett's strawberries before him, and addressing Josie over his head. "I don't know what Josie sees in that girl. (Josie knew) had been laughing about the candy-stand."

"Why, everybody's crazy over her. Just look at old Mr. Lane buying chocolate-drops! And Squire Simpson bought a candy dog and whistle. I saw him! I don't know as I ought to say it, Josie, but don't you think that blue thing of hers is a little low?"

"Perfectly horrid!" said Josie. "Perfectly—Did you say vanilla, Dr. Pell? Perfectly disgusting!"

The object of their remarks was at that moment making her way towards the central post, with Dolph Gorman in close attendance. "The overgreen wreath, over which they had labored faithfully, and which she had tucked up with her own hands that morning, had started to come down.

She had hung despondently; and—dreadful sight!—its little green, needless and feebly bits of ground pine, and several loosened tacks, had dropped down on to the Rev. Mr. Blundell's silk hat, his table being just beneath.

as she used to before she went to sleep in a long box and went off on the railroad. The conductor was puzzled. Had the fever spotted the child's head? The girl, kindly, followed took a matter-of-fact view of her speech.

"I think you are lost, little girl. What is your name?" "My name is Fanny, but mamma used to call me 'little pet.' 'I'll send you back to your papa. You have a papa, haven't you?' in Austin?"

A look of terror was frozen on the little pinched features. Two thin arms were thrown around the conductor's neck. "Please don't send me back to pa," she said in piteous accents. "My mamma will whip me and lock me in the dark closet. Oh, please don't send me back! I'll be so good. I'll give you dolly. No! I can't give you dolly. Mamma gave me dolly, but I'll let you play with her. Please, let me stay with you until I find mamma."

"This is a bad case of stepmother," said the conductor to himself. "This is some poor, neglected little creature. I've a notion to take her home and leave her with my kids. One more won't make much difference. 'I'll not send you home. Just lie down here,' he said, fixing her up a place to lie on one of the seats, with all a woman's tenderness.

The little wail was contented and happy. She laid down and the conductor covered her up with his overcoat. Once or twice as he passed by he heard the little deadened passenger talking to her dolly about what they would do when they found mamma.

At Taylor the north-bound and south-bound trains met, and the passengers got supper. As soon as Conductor Hughes stepped on the platform the operator called to him: "Here, Bill, here is a telegram for you."

He opened the envelope and read the dispatch that had been placed in his hand. It was as follows: "Runaway child in charge of conductor of south-bound train for Austin."

"Poor little creature," he muttered, "she has a hard time of it in this world; but I'll wake her up and give her some supper before I send her home to her folks."

He turned back into the car and threw back the overcoat from the sleeping child. She was hugging her dolly to her breast. There were tears on her pale, thin cheeks, but a happy smile on her little pinched features.

"Little pet" had found her mamma.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

NOTICE.
CUTTINGS OF THE COUNTY COURT OF S. Cariboo will be held—
At Clinton, Friday, 13th May, 1887.
At Lillooet, Wednesday, 18th May, 1887.
At 150 Mile House, Tuesday, 30th June, 1887.
At Soda Creek, Thursday, 30th June, 1887.
At Quesselmouth, Monday, 4th July, 1887.
At Kichikoi, Saturday, 9th July, 1887.
By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
20th April, 1887. apr22-td

EDUCATION BRANCH.
OF PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Victoria, May 25th, 1887.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Examination of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held in the Agricultural Hall, Victoria, commencing on Monday, July 4th, at 10 a.m.

Intending candidates are required to notify this Department and furnish testimonials prior to June 21st.
Applicants for Renewal of Certificates are hereby notified to comply with the requirements of sub-section 8 of section 41 of the "Public School Act, 1885."
S. D. POPE,
my27-1m Superintendent of Education.

TABLE
Showing the Dates and Places of Courts of Assize, Nisi Prius, and Oyer and Terminer, for the Year 1887.

SPRING ASSIZES.
[On Vancouver Island.]
Victoria.....Monday.....16th May.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....7th June.
[On Mainland.]
New Westminster, Wednesday, 4th May.
Kamloops.....Monday.....13th May.
Clinton.....Monday.....13th June.
FALL ASSIZES.
[On Vancouver Island.]
Victoria.....Monday.....12th September.
Nanaimo.....Wednesday, 28th September.
Kamloops.....Monday.....3rd October.
Lytton.....Monday.....10th October.
New Westminster, Wednesday, 9th November.
[On Mainland.]
Victoria.....Monday.....28th November.
Nanaimo.....Tuesday.....6th December.
apr22-td

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT
MOODY'S BUILDING,
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The premises having been fitted up in splendid style, regardless of cost, the proprietors collect a share of public patronage. Everything first class.
227 PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES.
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167

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FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee

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On American or European Plan.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit a fine restaurant in the building.
my13-17 THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

MRS. CROWTHER'S
Private Board and Lodging House
Corner of Pandora Avenue and Quadra St.,
Board by the Meal, Day or Week.
mar1-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAMUEL MAY & COY
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Steel and—
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TO SPECULATORS.
THE OWNERS OF ELEVEN HUNDRED and twenty acres of land on Koksilah River, Cowichan District, Vancouver Island, containing Coal, Iron, &c., will make most favorable terms with any respectable party with some capital who will assist in the development of this property. To parties of enterprise this is a first-rate opportunity. For particulars apply to J. THOS. C. STUTT, ALL, Govt. Sec., at Victoria, B. C., 20th May, 1887. my31-3m

THE UNION SALOON
JOHNSON STREET.
DECKER & SMITH, Proprietors.
The above firm having purchased the good will and business of the Union Saloon, intend to thoroughly renovate the premises.
The bar will always be found furnished with the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and a hot much or cold collation will be set daily.
NOTE—THE WIELAND BEER. 1615-1m